REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1941-42

(Ending 30th June 1942)

BANGALORE:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT AT THE GOVT. PRESS
1943

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL

Chap. I

POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES	Reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for the year 1912-13.

For particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS	Reference is invited to paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for the year 1907-08 and also to paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for the year 1924-25.

(i) Tours of His Highness the Maharaja.

The first public function over which His Highness presided in the course of the year was a special Convocation of the Mysore University held on the 12th July 1941 on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the University.

2. On the 3rd September, His Highness broadcasted a message in Kannada from the Akash Vani Broadcasting Station, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the War.

3. His Highness presided over the annual Convocation of the Mysore University on the 4th October.

4. In November, His Highness undertook a short tour in Bangalore and Kolar districts. His Highness arrived in Bangalore for the purpose on the 12th November, and visited Closepet on the 13th and Dodballapur on the 14th. At Closepet His Highness inspected the Rural Welfare Centre and the Tobacco Grading Station and returned to Bangalore the same day after visiting the Kanva

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Project works. At Dodballapur His Highness inspected the Rural Welfare Centre, and before returning to Bangalore the same day, paid a visit to the temple at Ghati Subrahmanya. On the 15th and the 18th His Highness drove round the City of Bangalore. On the 17th, His Highness visited Kolar, Bowringpet and the Kolar Gold Field. In the course of the tour His Highness received many addresses, announced several benefactions and was welcomed by thousands of his subjects.

5. On the 24th November, His Highness accompanied by Her Highness the Yuvarani and Yuvarajkumari Sri Sujayakantammanni Avaru, left Mysore for Bharatpur. His Highness stayed at Bharatpur for four days from the 27th to the 30th and left for Delhi. At Delhi His Highness attended the meetings of the National Defence Council, of which he is a member, on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd December, and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 4th. His Highness left Delhi the same day and returned to Mysore *via* Bombay on the 8th.

6. In January 1942, His Highness, accompanied by Her Highness the Yuvarani and Yuvarajkumari Sri Sujayakantammanni Avaru, proceeded on a visit to Travancore, which lasted from the 5th to the 11th January. His Highness visited the temples and other institutions in the State as well as the Game Sanctuary at Edapalayam. On his way to Travancore, His Highness paid a visit to the temples at Trichinopoly and on his return journey to the temples at Madura.

7. On the 17th January, His Highness made a trip to Bangalore and met His Excellency the Governor of Madras who was on a visit there. On the 19th His Highness received an address from the Bangalore City Municipal Council and on the 20th gave away the prizes at the Southern India Regional Cattle Show held at Bangalore.

8. On the 21st January, His Highness presided over the Eighteenth Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at the Jagan Mohan Palace, Mysore.

9. The Benares Hindu University conferred the honorary degree of "Doctor of Laws" on His Highness at a Convocation of the University held in the course of the month.

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10. In the last part of January and February, His Highness undertook an extensive tour in Northern India lasting a month. The tour covered numerous places of historical, or religious interest and included among others, Madras, Puri, Calcutta, Gaya, Patna, Benares, Ajodhya, Allahabad, Lucknow, Hardwar, Lahore, Mohanjodaro, Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Ellora and Ajanta, Bhopal, Ujjain, Sanchi, Onkareswar, Nasik, Bombay, Sholapur, Pandharpur and Mantralaya. His Highness was accompanied by Her Highness the Yuvarani and Yuvarajkumari Sri Sujayakantammanni Avaru.

11. On the 29th June, His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester paid a visit to Mysore. His Highness received him at Lalitha Mahal and gave in his honour an At Home at the Chamundy Gymkhana on the 30th June and a musical entertainment in the Palace the same night.

12. Tours of the Dewan and the Ministers.

Rajamantrapravina MR. N. MADHAVA RAU.

Dewan

1941 July 10th and 11th	...	Visited Shimshapur works.
Do 12th to 16th	...	At Mysore—in connection with the Birthday Festivities of His Highness the Maharaja.
Do 26th to 29th	...	Visited Mysore.
August 4th	...	Visited Hoskote and returned.
Do 6th	...	Visited Dodballapur and returned.
Do 18th	...	Visited Devanhalli and proceeded to Chikballapur, *via* Nandi Hills.
Do 19th	...	Visited Gudibanda and returned to Chikballapur
Do 20th	...	Visited Bagepalli and proceeded to Chintamani *via* Chelur
Do 21st	...	Visited Sidlaghatta and proceeded to Bangalore *via* Jangamkote.
Do 27th and 28th	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 29th	...	Visited Krishnarajnagar and returned to Mysore.
Do 30th	...	At Mysore.
Do 31st	...	Returned to Bangalore.
September 21st to 30th	...	At Mysore to attend Dasara Durbars and to preside over the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly.
October 1st to 16th	...	Do
Do 17th	...	Visited Mandya and returned to Bangalore.
Do 29th	...	Visited Mandya.
Do 30th	...	Inspected the Irwin Canal area.
Do 31st	...	Visited Mysore.

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November 1st	...	At Mysore
Do 2nd	...	Returned to Bangalore.
Do 11th	...	Visited Closepet and returned (in connection with the visit of His Highness the Maharaja.)
Do 14th	...	Visited Dodballapur and returned.
Do 17th	...	Visited Kolar and Kolar Gold Field and returned.
Do 27th to 30th	...	Visited Delhi, *via* Guntakal, Bombay and Bharatpur on State business.
December 1st to 5th	...	At Delhi do
Do 9th	...	Returned to Bangalore from Delhi *via* Bombay and Guntakal.
Do 11th and 12th	...	Visited Mysore and returned.
Do 15th to 17th	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 27th	...	Visited Kolar on inspection tour.
Do 28th	...	At Kolar.
Do 29th	...	Returned to Bangalore *via* Malur.
1942 January 3rd to 5th	...	Visited Trivandrum in connection with His Highness the Maharaja's visit to Travancore.
Do 6th to 10th	...	At Trivandrum.
Do 11th to 13th	...	Return journey to Bangalore.
Do 20th to 22nd	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 23rd	...	Visited T.-Narsipur and returned to Mysore.
Do 24th	...	At Mysore.
Do 25th	...	Returned to Bangalore.
February 3rd and 4th	...	Bangalore to Kadur on inspection tour.
Do 5th	...	From Kadur to Chickmagalur.
Do 6th	...	From Chickmagalur to Bhadravati *via* Tarikere.
Do 7th	...	Bhadravati to Jog.
Do 8th and 9th	...	Jog to Bhadravati and on to Harihar.
Do 9th and 10th	...	Harihar to Bangalore.
Do 12th	...	Left for Bhopal on urgent State business by aeroplane.
Do 13th and 14th	...	At Bhopal.
February 15th	...	From Bhopal to Delhi.
Do 16th to 18th	...	At Delhi.
Do 19th to 21st	...	Returned to Bangalore *via* Bombay and Guntakal.
Do 24th to 27th	...	Visited Mysore and returned.
March 7th to 9th	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 10th to 13th	...	Visited Ooty.
Do 14th	...	Returned to Mysore.
Do 15th	...	At Mysore.
March 16th	...	Returned to Bangalore.
Do 20th and 21st	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 22nd to 24th	...	At Ootacamund.
Do 25th	...	Returned to Bangalore *via* Mysore.
April 3rd to 9th	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 10th	...	Returned to Bangalore.
Do 12th and 13th	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 14th	...	Returned to Bangalore.
Do 28th	...	Visited Chamaraja Water Works and returned.
May 4th to 6th	...	Visited Mysore.
Do 7th	...	Returned to Bangalore.
Do 11th and 12th	...	At Mysore.

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May 13th	...	Returned to Bangalore.
Do 16th	...	Visited Whitefield and returned to Bangalore.
Do 17th	...	Left for Bhadravati.
Do 18th and 19th	...	At Bhadravati.
Do 19th	...	Visited Shimoga.
Do 20th	...	Returned to Bangalore.
June 15th	...	Left for Chamarajnagar.
Do 16th	...	At Chamarajnagar. Visited Yelandur.
Do 17th	...	Returned to Mysore *via* Nanjangud.
Do 18th and 19th	...	At Mysore.
Do 20th	...	Returned to Bangalore.
Do 28th to 30th	...	Visited Mysore.

Rajamantrapravina MR. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.

Minister for Finance and Revenue.

1941 July 10th	...	Inspected the Fruit Research Farm at Hessarghatta.
Do 11th	...	Inspected the Kanva Project works.
Do 12th to 15th	...	Attended the Special University Convocation, the Silver Jubilee Celebrations and the Birthday Durbars at Mysore.
July 24th to August 10th	...	Bangalore to Delhi and back. Attended the meetings of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research held at Delhi on 28th, 29th and 30th.
September 3rd	...	Inspected the Forest Plantations and Nurseries at Nandagudi, Jangamkote, Mandebele, Koramangala and Gollahalli.
Do 21st	...	Evening: Bangalore to Mysore.
Do 22nd to 30th	...	Halt at Mysore. Attended the Dasara Durbars and Representative Assembly meetings on the 26th, inspected the Anechowkur road in connection with the proposal to deviate the Hunsur-Anechowkur road, the site selected for the construction of official quarters and the taluk office at Periyapatna and heard representations at Hunsur on the 27th, inspected the Frontier Toll Gate at Kakankote and the Taluk Office and the site proposed for the construction of official quarters at Heggaddevankote. Attended the Officers' meeting on th 29th.
October 1st to 14th	...	Halted at Mysore. Attended the Representative Assembly meetings and returned to Bangalore on the 15th evening.
November 8th to 17th	...	Bangalore to Delhi and back. Attended the meeting of the Committee of Ministers held at Delhi on the 12th, 13th and 14th.
Do 27th	...	Accompanied the Dewan up to Dodballapur.

December 1st to 3rd	... Inspected the municipality and the newly-built dharmasala at Sringeri and visited the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati. Returned to Bangalore on 3rd evening.
1942 January 20th	... Made enquiries at Tumkur about the present seasonal conditions in the Tumkur district.
Do 21st	... Heard representations at Kunigal; inspected the Marconahalli reservoir and discussed certain problems relating to the development of irrigation under the Marconahalli reservoir.
Do 22nd	... Made enquiries about the seasonal conditions prevailing in Madhugiri, Pavagada and Kortagere taluks.
Do 23rd	... Heard representations at Sira and inspected the site proposed for the construction of the oil, mill and industrial company, Ltd., at Chitaldrug and visited Jogi Maradi. Returned to Bangalore on the morning of the 24th.
February 20th	... Inspected the Aided Sericultural Grainages at Hunsamaranahalli, Vadigenahalli, Melur, Sidlaghatta, Thalagavara and Hindignal and the Mysore Silk Filatures at Siddlaghatta. Made enquiries about the present seasonal conditions at Chintamani.
Do 22nd	... Inspected the Cattle Fair at Kittaganahalli, Anekal taluk.
March 1st	... Inspected the Kengeri Gurukulashrama.
Do 7th	... Inspected the Government Silk Filatures at Channapatna and Kanva Project Works at Kanva.
Do 8th and 9th	... Proceeded to Mysore and on to Chamarajnagar. Inspected the District Board musafirkhana building proposed to be taken to the temple management at Chamarajnagar and inspected also the newely constructed Sanskrit Veda patasala at Chamarajnagar on the 9th.
Do 11th	... Returned to Mysore.
Do 12th	... Convened a meeting at Mysore, of Officers for increasing food production in the Mysore and Mandya districts and visited Gumbaz at Seringapatam. Returned to Bangalore after visiting Sivasamudram *en route*.
Do 13th to 17th	... Inspected the forest plantations and game preserves at Sakrebyle, Tadasa and Hebbe (Shimoga district) and inspected the newly constructed Honal bridge on the 15th. Inspected the Government Saw Mills at Shimoga and the forest lodge at Sakrebyle on the 14th. Visited Sringeri, Heggan and Gangamula on the 16th and proceeded to Agumbe on the 17th morning. Inspected Belehalli forests plantation.

March 18th and 19th	... Left Agumbe for Mangalore on the 18th morning Inspected the arrangements made in connection with the works relating to the Coffee Market Expansion Board at Mangalore.
Do 20th	... Evening: returned to Agumbe.
Do 21st	... Inspected the forest plantations and game preserves at Hulibagal, Yediyur and Karikal. Proceeded to Shimoga for the evening and returned to Bangalore on the 22nd morning.
April 2nd to 13th	... Bangalore to Delhi and back. Attended the Food and Fodder Production Committee meeting and the Fifth Price Control Conference held at New Delhi from the 5th to 8th.
Do 30th	... Made enquiries about the present seasonal conditions, prices and stocks of food-grains at Kunigal.
May 5th	... Visited the Shankar Mutt at Nanjangud and enquired into the present state of affairs of the Mutt. Halted at Mysore.
Do 6th	... Discussed at Mysore with the Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Circle and the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, *re* certain matters relating to paddy cultivation. Returned to Bangalore in the evening.
Do 7th	... Inspected the arrangements made for Samprokshana Ceremony of the Sri Saphalamba temple at Thoranahalli, Malur taluk.
Do 16th	... Made enquiries at Bhadravati about the Bhadravati labour situation and inspected the Works at Hirebhasgar. Halted at Jog.
Do 17th	... Inspected the Platform, Generating Station penstalk line and both the permanent and temporary colonies at Jog.
Do 18th and 19th	... Presided over the District Conference at Shimoga. Returned to Bangalore on the 20th morning.
Do 25th and 26th	... Presided over the District Conference at Mysore.
June 7th	... Inspected the muzrai institutions and Government gardens at Nandi Hills.
June 18th and 19th	... Inspected the Mysore Iron and Steel Works' Paper Mills, Cement Factory and the Labour Colonies at Bhadravati.
Do 28th and 29th	... Was at Mysore in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester to Mysore. Returned to Bangalore on the 30th morning.

Rajasevaprasakta MR. A. V. RAMANATHAN.

Minister for Law.

1941 July 10th	... At Oorgaum.
Do 11th and 12th	... Attended the Silver Jubilee of the University at Mysore and the Birthday Durbar of His Highness the Maharaja at Mysore.
Do 19th and 20th	... Inspection at Mandya.

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August 7th to 11th	... Inspections at Jog, Hirebhasgar Dam site, Shimoga and Bhadravati
September 21st to 30th	... At Mysore in connection with the Dasara Durbars.
October 1st to 15th	... At Mysore in connection with the meetings of the Representative Assembly.
November 4th to 9th	... Inspections at Jog, Hirebhasgar Dam site and presided over the Civil Engineering and Electrical Committees. Inspection of Kudurekonda mines at Bhadravati.
Do 24th and 25th	... A. R. P. Inspections at Mysore.
December 3rd and 9th	... Inspections at Chitaldrug, Kathral, Holalkere, Hosdurga, Narayanagondanahalli, Aimangala, V. V. Sagara, Hiriyur. Parasurampur, Hongal, Siddapura, Naikanhatti, Turuvanoor, Jagalur and Bilichod; opened the rest House block of the T. B. Hospital at Davangere. Held meetings of officers and non-officials at Chitaldrug and Davangere.
1942 January 15th and 16th	Inspection of Civic Guards and A. R. P. work at Mysore.
Do 17th to 19th	... Presided over the meeting of the Jog Electrical and Civil Engineering Committees.
Do 25th to 31st	... Attended the Sugar Advisory Board and Labour Ministers' Conference at New Delhi.
February 14th	... Visited Oorgaum in connection with the labour situation.
Do 15th to 18th	... At Jog, presided over the Civil Engineering and Electrical Engineering Committee meetings.
March 14th to 17th	... Inspecction of Civic Guards and A. R. P Works at Mysore; Inspection of Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers at Belagola: Inspection of A. R. P. work at Krishnarajsagara, Dhanigere anicut, Sivasamudram and Shimshapura.
May 4th and 6th	... Inspections of Civil Defence arrangements at Mysore; 7th and 8th May 1942, at Jog presided over the Jog Electrical and Civil Engineering Committee; 9th and 10th May 1942, presided over the Chitaldrug District Conference.
May 23rd to 27th	... Presided over the Kolar District Conference.
June 6th to 8th	... Presided over the joint meeting of Electrical and Civil Engineering Committees at Jog.
Do 28th to 30th	... At Mysore, in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

Mr. J. Mahomed Imam.

Minister for Education.

1941 July 5th to 8th	... Inspection of institutions at Davangere, Jagalur and Chitaldrug.
Do 11th to 15th	... Halt at Mysore for Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja and University Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

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August 15th to 20th	... Inspections at Tumkur, Kunigal, Marconahalli, Madhugiri, Pavagada, Sira, Tiptur and Gubbi, and opening of Town Hall at Sira.
Do 30th to September 1st ...	Halt at Mysore. Inspections.
September 21st to October 16th.	Halt at Mysore in connection with the Representative Assembly Session, and inspections at Krishnarajnagar taluk, and Mysore city.
November 4th to 5th	... Inspections at Malur, Bethamangala, Kolar., Bowringpet, Kolar Gold Field and Mulbagal.
December 5th to 11th	... Inspections at Hassan, Hole-Narsipur, Arkalgud, Gorur, Alur, Saklespur, Belur, Halebid, Arsikere, Channarayapatna, Sravanabelgola, Nuggihalli and Hirisave. Opened the Mysore State Education League and Elementary Education League Conferences at Hassan. Opened the Vokkaligara Hostel at Channarayapatna and presided over the Anniversary of Pampa Maha Kavi.
Do 13th to 14th	... Presided over Urdu Conference at Mandya and inspections.
Do 24th to 28th	... Halt at Mysore. Inspections at T.-Narsipur, Talkad, Sivasamudram, Shimshapura, Malvalli and Maddur.
1942 January 8th to 17th	... Inspections at Hiriyur, Chitaldrug, Holalkere, Hosdurga, Challakere, Molakalmuru Jagalur, Davangere and Harihar. Opened the Maternity Hospital building at Hosdurga donated by Mr. Bhupalam, Nunjundiah and the Village Panchayet Hall at Chickmallavvanhalli and laid the foundation stone of the Jagalur co-operative society.
Do 20th to 21st	... Halt at Mysore in connection with the meetings of the Historical Records Commission.
Do 24th to 27th	... Attended to Joint Committee meeting of the Court and Council of the Indian Institute of Science at Bombay.
Do March 12th to 16th	... Inspections at Shimoga, Bhadravati, Jog, Kumsi, Sagar, Hirebhasgar, Sorab, Shiralkoppa, Shikarpur, Anjanapur, Honnali, Nyamati, Sulekere and Chennagiri. Presided over the Eleventh Anniversary of the Karnataka Sangha at Shimoga.
Do April 23rd to 24th	... Halt at Mysore. Inspection.
May 5th to 6th	... Do do
Do 15th to 20th	... Inspections at Hassan, Channarayapatna and Arsikere. Inaugurated the Koramangala agricultural colony near Hassan and presided over the District Conference at Hassan. The Karnataka Sangha building at Channarayapatna and the Municipal High School at Arsikere were opened.
Do 20th to 21st	... Kolar—Presided over Kannada Utsava.

May 23rd to 27th	... Inspections at Kadur, Chikmagalur, Sakrepatna, Koppa, Balehonnur, Sringeri, Narasimharajpura, Tarikere, Lingadhalli, Kemmangundi and Birur. Presided over the District Conference at Chikmagalur and opened the Dobihalla bridge.
June 28th to 30th	... Halt at Mysore in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.

Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health.

1941 July 10th	... Inspected the Rural Welfare Works at Closepet, Hallimala and Kylancha villages.
Do 12th to 14th	... Halt at Mysore in connection with the Silver-Jubilee Celebration of the University and His Highness' Birthday celebrations.
Do 15th	... Inspected Krishnarajnagar Town.
Do 16th	... Inspected the following villages in the Irwin Canal area, in Mandya taluk, in connection with anti-malaria measures :— Panakanahalli, Mallinaikana katte, Sambuvalli, Gopalapura, Chikmandya.
Do 31st	... Inspections at Kankanhalli, Sathnur and Alahalli.
August 14th	... Inspections at Marconahalli and Amruthur in Kunigal Taluk.
August 15th to 21st	... Tour in the Hassan and Tumkur districts. Inspection at Kunigal, Hirisave, Nuggihalli, Sravanabelagola, Chickbelthi, Chennarayapatna, Begur, Holenarsipur, Mugge, Arkalgud, Saklespur, Yeslur, Arehalli, Belur, Arsikere, Halebid, Banavar, Gandasi and Chikkadala.
September 21st to October 16th.	Halt at Mysore in connection with the Dasara functions and the Representative Assembly Session. Attended the Mysore State Tuberculosis Association meeting.
Do 28th	... Visited Dodballapur Rural Welfare Centre, Rajangunte and Meelkote.
November 10th	... Inspected Lingarajpura and Doddabanasavadi villages in Bangalore taluk, in connection with the prevalence of plague in those areas.
Do 12th	... Visited Closepet Rural Welfare Centre to make arrangements in connection with His Highness' visit.
Do 13th	... Visited Closepet Centre during the visit of His Highness
Do 15th	... Visited Kengeri village, Bangalore taluk.
Do 20th	... Inspected Yelahanka and performed the opening ceremony of the Village Panchayet Hall at Singanaikanahalli.

November 21st to 29th	... Tour in Tumkur district. Inspections of the following towns and villages :— Tumkur, Kortagere, Madhugiri, Pavagada, Midigesi, Hoskote, Sira, Tavarekere, Bukkapatna, Huliyar, Kibbanahalli, Gubbi, Nittur, Tiptur, Banasandra, Chicknaikanhalli, Turuvekere, Mayasandra and Kadaba.
December 10th	... Visited Jaraganahalli, Bangalore taluk and inspected the work of the Mahila Seva Samaj.
1941 December 28th	... Opened the Twelfth Nikhila Karnataka and First Mysore State Ayurvedic Conference.
1942 January 6th	... Opened the Vokkaligar Conference at Hassan.
Do 7th	... Prize Distributions of the Hassan cattle show.
Do 8th to 13	... Tour in Mandya district. Intensive inspections of the following villages and towns :— Hirenagenhalli, Bellur, Chunchanagiri, Krishnarajpet, Kikkeri, Bandihole, Akkihebbal, Melkote, French-Rocks, Kyathanahalli, Seringapatam and Naguvenahalli.
Do 18th	... Visited Vadegenahalli and Melur.
Do 23rd to 25th	... Proceeded to Calcutta.
Do 26th, 27th and 28th...	Halt at Calcutta. Attended the meetings of the Central Advisory Board of Health.
Do 30th to February 2nd	Returned to Bangalore from Calcutta.
February 25th	... Visited the following places in Mysore, Periyapatna and Krishnarajnagar taluks:— Manuganahalli, Bilikere, Chiksandra. Hunsur, Periyapatna, Bettadapura, Attigodu, Hadya, Krishnarajanagar, Hampapura, Manchenahalli, Kangalli Koppal village and Arjunahalli. Discussed with the villagers and officers regarding anti-malaria measures for villages in Krishnarajnagar Taluk.
February 26th	... Inspection of the following places in Mysore Taluk :— Aluvalli, Nandanahalli, Chikkalahalli, Vajamangala, Varakodu, Kukkarahalli and Mandikalli.
February 27th	... Inspected the following places in Nanjangud, Gundlupet and Chamarajnagar taluks :— Thandavanpura, Nanjangud, Kalale, Sindhuvalli, Bendagalli, Gundlupet, Kaggala, Terakanambi, Devalapura, Udigala Uttavalli, Chamarajnagar and Kowlande.
February 28th	... Inspection of the Medical Institutions in Mysore and Maddur and Doddarsinakere villages.
March 26th to April 1st	... Tour in Kolar District. Inspections at the following villages and towns :— Malur, Kudiyanur, Santhehalli, Hongenahalli Vokkaleri, Kolar, Mulbagal, Kolar Gold Field, Bowringpet, Srinivasapur, Dalasanur, Chintamani, Chilakalnerpu, Chelur, Patapalya, Tholapalli, Bagepalli, Mittemari, Sadali, Peresandra, Gudibanda, Goribidnur, Hosur, Bislahalli, Manchenahalli, Chickballapur Abludu, Sidlaghatta, Jangamkote and Nandi.

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May 18th and 19th	... Presided over the Tumkur District Conference.
May 22nd and 23rd	... Presided over the Mandya District Conference.
May 24th	... Inspections of villages in the Irwin Canal area.
June 28th and 29th	... Halt at Mysore in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. Returned to Bangalore on the 30th morning.

(ii) Political.

Subsidy.

13. A sum of Rs. 19,36,500 was paid on account of Subsidy to the Government of India in two equal instalments of Rs. 9,68,250 each on the 31st January 1942 and 31st March 1942, respectively.

British Resident.

14. The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. J. de la Hay Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E. O.B.E., M.C., handed over charge of the office of the British Resident in Mysore on the 26th November 1941. The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. D. de M. S., Fraser, C.I.E., assumed charge of the office of the British Resident in Mysore the same day.

PROTECTION

CHAPTER II. PROTECTION.

(i) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

15. Two sessions of the Representative Assembly were held, one in October 1941 and the other in June 1942. The general principles of the following twenty-nine bills were placed before the Assembly for consultation:—

1. The Mysore Labour Bill.
2. The Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure.
3. The Mysore Cotton Control Bill.
4. The Air Raid Precautions Services Bill.
5. The Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement (Amendment) Bill.
6. The War Donations and Investments (Companies) Bill.
7. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill.
8. The Mysore Railway Act (Amendment) Bill.
9. The Mysore Insolvency (Amendment) Bill.
10. The Mysore Factories Act (Amendment) Bill.
11. The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion Bill.
12. The Mysore Debt Conciliation Act (Amendment) Bill.
13. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (Amendment) Bill.
14. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act Bill (1928).
15. The Mysore Petroleum Bill.
16. The Probate and Administration (Amendment) Bill.
17. The Maintenance Orders Enforcement Bill.
18. The Cutchi Memon Bill (Non-official).
19. The Motor Vehicles Bill.
20. The Mysore War Injuries Bill.
21. The Penalties Enhancement Bill.
22. The Special Criminal Courts Bill.
23. The Essential Services Maintenance Bill.
24. The Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Bill.
25. The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill.
26. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill.
27. The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bill.
28. The Insurance (Amendment) Bill.
29. The Mussalman Wakf Validating Bill (Non-official).

16. With the exception of the two bills, *viz.*, the Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Bill and the Mussalman Wakf Validating Bill (Non-official) which were not approved by the House, the principles of the remaining bills were accepted by the Chamber.

17. Three hundred and ninety-three questions were put at the two sessions. Replies were furnished for three hundred and twelve. Sixty-five were answered. One hundred and sixty-nine resolutions were placed in the agenda for consideration and five resolutions were moved and discussed. Out of four hundred and twenty-three representations, one hundred and sixty-three were taken up and discussed.

18. The House at its Session in October 1941, elected for the first time six members from among the members of the Assembly, to serve on the House Committee constituted to look after the comforts and conveniences of the members of the Chamber. Two other members were nominated by the Dewan to serve on the Committee and the Minister for Education was appointed the Chairman of the Committee.

19. The House unanimously approved at the Budget Session, 1942, the recommendation of a Special Committee constituted with Mr. D. H. Chandrasekharaiya, President, Legislative Council, as Chairman, that the Assembly should meet thrice a year.

(ii) The Mysore Legislative Council.

20. Two sessions of the Legislative Council were held, one in December 1941 and the other in June-July 1942. Of the twenty-one legislative measures considered by the Council, the following bills were finally passed:—

1. The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion Bill.
2. The Bill to amend the Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1938 (XIII of 1938).
3. The Air Raid Precautions Services Bill.
4. The Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement (Amendment) Bill.
5. The War Donations and Investments (Companies) Bill.
6. The Mysore Railways (Amendment) Bill.
7. The Mysore Cotton Control Bill.
8. The Mysore Insolvency (Amendment) Bill.

9. The Mysore Factories (Amendment) Bill.
10. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Bill.
11. The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Bill.
12. The Mysore Petroleum Bill.
13. The Probate and Administration (Amendment) Bill.
14. The Mysore War Injuries Bill.
15. The Penalties Enhancement Bill.
16. The Special Criminal Courts Bill.
17. The Essential Services (Maintenance) Bill.
18. The Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Bill.
19. The Mysore Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill.
20. The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Bill.
21. The Mysore Insurance (Amendment) Bill.

21. Three hundred and seventy-one questions were admitted in the two sessions, of which 312 were starred, 58 unstarred and 1 short notice question. Printed answers were furnished to the members in respect of 246 starred and 51 unstarred questions; out of them, 205 starred were answered on the floor of the Chamber. Eight resolutions were taken up for consideration. The resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee for formulating a scheme for the reorganisation of women's education in the State was put to the vote and carried after discussion. Four were withdrawn after discussion, two without discussion and one was put to vote and lost. All the demands were passed.

22. The Council elected four of its members to serve on the newly-constituted House Committee for the Legislative Council. Besides, two members were nominated by the President, the Deputy President being the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Committee.

Legislative Enactments.

The following paragraphs indicate the substance of the Acts which were passed into law during the year 1941-42:—

1. *The Registration of Foreigners (Amendment) Act, 1941.*—This Act provides that for the purposes of the Act, a woman who is not a foreigner but is married to one, should be deemed to be a foreigner.

2. *The Civic Guards Act, 1941.*—This Act provides for the constitution of Civic Guards and their functions and

duties. It replaces the Civic Guards (Emergency) Act, 1940, continued by the Civic Guards (Emergency) (Continuance) Act, 1941.

3. *An Act to apply to Mysore the provisions of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925.*—This Act enforces *mutatis mutandis* in Mysore the provisions of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925, and safeguards the interests as regards litigation, of a soldier who is on duty outside his place of residence. It postpones proceedings in certain circumstances.

4. *The Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement Act, 1941.*—This Act provides for the compulsory reinstatement by their employers in Mysore of European British subjects called up for national service and replaces the Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement (Emergency) Act passed earlier.

5. *The Railway Lands (Employment of Foreign Forces) Act, 1941.*—This Act is intended to protect British Indian Forces from the consequence of any action they may take in Mysore territory in the protection of railway lands, the jurisdiction over which has been ceded to His Excellency the Crown Representative.

6. *The Sale of Goods (Amendment) Act, 1941.*—By this amendment, the amount of increased or decreased duty of customs or excise on goods effected after the making of a contract in respect of such goods will be added to or deducted from the contract price. It replaces the Emergency Act passed earlier for the same purpose.

7. *The Matches (Excise Duty) (Amendment) Act, 1941.*—Under this amending Act, the duty payable on matches has been increased, the Emergency Act passed earlier for the same purpose being replaced.

8. *The Mysore Labour (Emergency) Act, 1941.*—This Act provides a legal machinery for preventing the occurrence of lightning strikes and lockouts and for securing their speedy termination. It provides for registration of Associations of employees and machinery for negotiation, conciliation and arbitration in regard to disputes between an employer and the association of his employees.

9. *An Emergency Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1938.*—This Emergency Act was promulgated to provide that certain exemptions from attachment made by the Code of Civil Procedure Amendment Act, 1938, should apply to all proceedings, irrespective of the date of filing of the suit from which the proceedings arose. It has since been replaced by a permanent measure (Act III of 1942).

10. *The Air Raid Precautions Services (Emergency) Act, 1941.*—This is an Emergency Act making statutory provision for the constitution of an Air Raid precautions service for the several areas in Mysore. It has been replaced by the Air Raid Precautions Services Act, 1942 (Act II of 1942).

11. *The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion (Emergency) (Second Amendment) Act, 1941.*—The amendment effected by this amending Act consists in making certain alterations in section 5 and substituting a new section for section 29 of the principal Act. It has been replaced by the Mysore Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1941 (Act XXIV of 1941).

12. *The Mysore Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1941.*—This Act is modelled on the lines of the corresponding British Indian Ordinance and provides for the regulation of the export of coffee from and the sale of coffee in Mysore. It replaces the Emergency Act passed earlier in the year for the same purpose.

13. *The Mysore Labour (Emergency) (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—This Act which amends the Mysore Labour (Emergency) Act, 1941, exempts certain changes in industrial matters from the purview of the principal Act. This Act has been repealed and replaced by the Mysore Labour Act, 1942 (XIII of 1942).

14. *The Air Raid Precautions Services Act, 1942.*—This Act empowers the Government to constitute an Air Raid Precautions Service for the several areas in Mysore and to appoint controllers to be in command of such service in each area. The progress of the war has rendered necessary this enactment which provides for taking steps to protect persons and property in Mysore in the event of hostile attack, particularly from the air. Rules and schemes under the Act have also been prepared for implementing the provisions of the Act. This Act replaces the Emergency Act passed earlier for the same purpose.

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15. *An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1938.*—This Act which amends the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1938, provides that the amendments made therein regarding exemption from attachment of salary up to and inclusive of Rs. 50 and one-half of the remainder and in certain other respects should be made applicable to all proceedings irrespective of the date of the filing of the suit from which the proceedings arose.

16. *The War Donations and Investments (Companies) Act, 1942.*—This Act is intended to enable a company registered under the Mysore Companies Act, 1938, to make any contributions it wishes to war funds by way of investment or donations, notwithstanding that the Memorandum of Association does not authorise the making of such investment or donations.

17. *The Mysore European British Subjects Reinstatement (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—By this amendment to the principal Act, provision is made to secure reinstatement in certain cases which were not covered by the principal Act, namely, cases where an employer refuses or denies his liability to reinstate an European British Subject.

18. *The Mysore Petroleum Act, 1942.*—This is a consolidating measure modelled on the lines of the British Indian Act of 1934, and replaces the earlier Act of 1923. It was enacted in order to exercise adequate control over petroleum, the use of which has increased enormously at present.

19 *The Probate and Administration (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—This amending Act empowers the Government to authorise Courts other than District Courts to receive applications for Probate and Letters of Administration, thereby placing them in the same position as the District Courts for the purposes of this Act.

20. *The Mysore Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—Under this amending Act, the period of two years referred to in section 53 of the principal Act has to be computed from the date of the presentation of the petition for insolvency. Secondly, a court considering an application for insolvency is enabled to examine third parties in

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order to obtain information regarding the insolvent's property.

21. *The Workmen's Compensation (Amendment) Act.*—This amending Act seeks to incorporate a number of amendments made in British India in 1937, 1938 and 1939 to the corresponding British Indian Act of 1923. These amendments are intended to deal with a number of ambiguities and minor defects that have been disclosed in the administration of the principal Act and generally to improve the administration of the Act.

22. *The Mysore Factories (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—The main object in passing this amending Act is to safeguard the health and safety of child labour employed in a number of factories which till now was outside the scope of the Mysore Factory Act, 1936. The amendments effected seek to enlarge the definition of a factory.

23. *The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—The amendments embodied in this Act seek to apply the requirement of Section 9 of Act VI of 1929 to alterations or additions to factories and to relax the rigid application of section 13 of the said Act.

24. *The Mysore Cotton Control Act, 1942.*—This Act empowers the Government to declare certain local areas as controlled areas and within such areas, it is made illegal to cultivate prohibited varieties of cotton or mix them with other varieties or to possess or trade in them. It aims at preventing the growth of inferior varieties of cotton, and thereby aims at maintaining the reputation of Mysore cotton.

25. *The Mysore Labour Act, 1942.*—The object underlying this important piece of legislation is to provide a legal machinery for preventing the occurrence of lightning strikes and lockouts and securing their speedy termination when they occur.

The Bill provides for the registration of associations of employees in an industrial undertaking, and machinery for negotiation, conciliation and arbitration, prohibition of strikes and lockouts and penalising the instigation by outsiders of illegal strikes and lockouts.

26. *The Mysore Railways (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—The principle involved in this amending Act is that all

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reasonable measures should be taken to prevent, as far as possible, the abuse of ticketless travel. To this end, sections 94 and 95 have been amended on the lines of the corresponding sections of Indian Railways (Amendment) Act, 1941, providing enhanced penalties for ticketless travel. A new section 95-A has also been added which gives power to certain Railway servants to eject any person who attempts to travel without a proper ticket or pass.

27. *The Mysore War Injuries (Emergency) Act, 1942.*—This war measure, modelled on the lines of the War Injuries Ordinance, 1941, of the Government of India, was promulgated in January 1942, in order to make provision for the grant of relief in respect of war injuries and war service injuries which may be sustained as a result of enemy action or of combating the enemy. A scheme under which payment will be made in the cases covered by the measure has also been made and published under the Emergency Act. This Act has since been replaced by the Mysore War Injuries Act, XXII of 1942.

28. *The Essential Services (Maintenance) (Emergency) Act, 1942.*—This Act was promulgated in March 1942, as an emergency measure in the first instance, in order to make provision for the maintenance of certain essential services which have to continue to function even during emergencies. It applies to employment under the Government and to any other employment to which it may by notification be applied. In respect of such employment, it is made an offence for any person who is engaged therein to disobey any lawful order or to abandon such employment or to depart from any specified area without the consent of the proper authority. The Government are also empowered to regulate the wages and other conditions of services of persons employed in such employment. This emergency Act has since been replaced by the Essential Services (Maintenance) Act, XXIII of 1942.

29. *Special Criminal Courts (Emergency) Act, 1942.*—This is another emergency measure necessitated by the danger of war approaching India. It provides for the setting of three classes of Special Criminal Courts. A speedy procedure has been provided for trial in these courts and special jurisdiction is also conferred on them. This is

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merely an enabling measure, vesting power in the Government to bring the provisions into force at any time they consider it expedient to do so.

The emergency Act has been replaced by the Special Criminal Courts Act, XXIV of 1942.

30. *The Penalties Enhancement (Emergency) Act, 1942.*—This emergency Act was promulgated along with the Special Criminal Courts (Emergency) Act in March 1942. It provides for the enhancement in certain circumstances of the penalties provided by law for the punishment of certain offences. Such a step is intended to prevent theft and allied offences during war operations and times of panic. This is also a purely enabling measure, vesting power in the Government to bring its provisions into force at any time they may consider it expedient to do so.

The Penalties Enhancement Act, XXV of 1942, has replaced this emergency Act.

31. *The Mysore Military (Amendment) Act, 1942.*—The amendment effected by this amending Act to the Mysore Military Act, 1894, consists in the substitution of a new paragraph for paragraph 63 of that Act.

32. *The Mysore Military (Second Amendment) Act, 1942.*—This amending Act makes certain alterations in paragraph 36 of the principal Act.

33. *Mysore Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Emergency Act, 1942.*—This emergency Act, modelled on the lines of the Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Ordinance, 1942, of the Government of India was promulgated in April 1942. It empowers Government to require persons capable of driving motor vehicles to place themselves and their services at the disposal of Government. Its enactment was rendered necessary in view of the probable requirements of the Air Raid Precaution and Police in the State and other possible requirements in connection with the war.

With a view to place this measure permanently on the Statute Book, the Mysore Motor Vehicles (Drivers) Act, XXVI of 1942, has been passed, replacing thus the Emergency Act.

Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

(1) *The Air Raid Precautions Services Act, II of 1942.*—Orders were issued under section 2 of the Air Raid Precautions Services Act constituting Air Raid Precautions Services for each of the districts in the State and certain other places of vital importance. Controllers also have been appointed in respect of each of these places.

(No. 2153—W., dated 25th March 1942.)
(No. 2288—W., dated 4th April 1942.)

(2) *The Mysore War Injuries Act, XXII of 1942.*—A notification was issued under sub-section 1 of section 2 of the Mysore War Injuries (Emergency) Act, 1942 (which has since been replaced by the Mysore War Injuries Act, 1942) directing amendments to the War Injuries Scheme with a view to enumerating certain other services as Defence Services to which the scheme may be made applicable.

(No. 2949—W., dated 12th May 1942.)

(3) *The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (II of 1897)*—Temporary regulations were issued under section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to be observed throughout the State for a period of one year from 2nd January 1942, to prevent the outbreak and spread of plague.

(No. G. 6784—P. H. 84-41-2, dated 2nd January 1942.)

(4) *The Mysore Motor Vehicles Act, XVI of 1928 and the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Act, VI of 1935.*—To avoid inconvenience caused to the public due to reduction in the number of bus services, the rules relating to restriction of seating capacity of a bus have been relaxed for the duration of the war and standing passengers have been allowed to be carried on in a bus beyond the seating capacity.

To regulate taxi fares, rules have been issued making it obligatory on the part of the taxi owners to fix taxi meters to their cabs and taxi fares were also fixed. Violation of rules relating to the above and tampering with taxi meters is made punishable under the rules. Rules relating to inspection of taxi meters have also been issued.

(5) *The Mysore Elementary Education Act, VI of 1941.*—(i) Rules were issued under Section 34, (2) (ii and iv) of the Mysore Elementary Education Act, VI of 1941, regarding the formation and the working of the Central Education Board.

(No. E. 1681—Edn. 75-41-7, dated 5th November 1941.)

(ii) Rules were issued under Section 34 (2) (ii) of the Mysore Elementary Education Act, VI of 1941, regarding the constitution of, and election to, the District Education Committee.

(No. E. 1765—Edn. 155-40-45, dated 11th November 1941.)

(iii) Rules were issued under Section 34 (2) (ii) of the above Act regarding the conduct of business of the District Education Committee.

(No. E. 1814—Edn. 75-41-8, dated 14th November 1941.)

(iv) Rules were issued under Section 34 (2) (v) of the above Act providing for the levy of fees in Elementary Schools.

(No. E. 1480—Edn. 115-40-42, dated 25th October 1941.)

(v) A Government Order was issued under Section 9 of the above Act directing the levy of an additional Education Cess with a view to meet the increased expenditure in respect of primary education.

(No. E. 1358-71—Edn. 195-40-2, dated 16th October 1941.)

(vi) A Government Order was issued fixing the Government grants payable to the Elementary Education Funds of districts.

(No. E. 4015-16—Edn. 6-41-53, dated 15th April 1942.)

(6) *The Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.*—Revised rules were issued under Sections 38 and 233 (*n*) of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888 (as amended from time to time) regarding the grant of exploring, prospecting and collecting licenses and mining leases in the State.

(No. A.F. 3611—Geol. 23-41-4, dated 20th January 1942.)

(7) *The Mysore Explosives Act, II of 1888.*—A notification was issued under Sections 4 and 5 of the Mysore Explosives Act, 11 of 1888, prohibiting the import, manufacture, possession or sale of "Chatpats" or cracking

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paper stripes or "Tartary" or "Magic pebbles" which contain a mixture of chlorate with yellow phosphorus.

(No. A. F. 3367—Geol. 60-41-2, dated 7th April 1942.)

(8) Rules were issued under *the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, XVI of 1939.*

(No. D. 321—I. & C. 539-39-3, dated 18th July 1941.)

(9) Rules were issued under *the Mysore Labour (Emergency) Act, XX of 1941 (replaced by Act, XIII of 1942).*

(No. D. 2145—I. & C. 173-41-2, dated 29th October 1941.)

(10) An amendment to the Sugar (Excise Duty) Rules under *the Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, II of 1934,* empowering Deputy Commissioners to order that no sugar shall be issued for any factory until duty has been paid was notified.

(D. 6137—I. & C. 55-41-6, dated 23rd March 1942.)

(11) *The Mysore Co-operative Societies Act.*—A notification was issued regarding the rule for investing the reserve and other funds of co-operative societies for constructing or purchasing land or building for locating the offices of societies.

(No. A. F. 2025—C. S. 82-40-7, dated 30th October 1941.)

A notification was issued amending Rule 6 (F) of the Rules under the Co-operative Societies Act, exempting certain institutions from the disability of defaulters serving on the Committees of management of Co-operative Societies.

(No. A. F. 3039—C. S. 17-41-12, dated 16th December 1941.)

A notification amending Rule 14 of the Rules under the Co-operative Societies Act *re* the transfer of shares of the societies on the death of a member was issued.

(No. A. F. 3041—C. S. 17-41-11, dated 16th December 1941.)

(12) *The Mysore Companies Act.*—A notification approving the Central Bank of India, Ltd., the Indian Bank, Ltd., and the Canara Bank, Ltd., as approved banks under the Mysore Companies Act was issued.

(No. A. F. 1379—J. S. 45-40-9, dated 18th September 1941.)

(No. A. F. 3932—J. S. 28-41-6, dated 3rd February 1942.)

(13) *The Mysore Insurance Act.*—A notification appointing the Comptroller to Government as Trustee under the Insurance Act was issued.

(No. A. F. 1686—J. S. 9-41-3, dated 4th October 1941.)

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(14) A notification *re* the reciprocal arrangements between Mysore and British India under the Insurance Act was issued.

(No. A. F. 2663—J. S. 19-39-24, dated 3rd December 1941.)

(15) A Notification regarding the revised rules under the Mysore Insurance Act was issued.

(No. A. F. 6039—J. S. 39-40-6, dated 22nd April 1942.)

(16) A notification regarding the revision of rates of interest on cash deposits received by the Comptroller under the Insurance Act was issued.

(No. A. F. 6819—J. S. 43-41-2, dated 15th June 1942.)

(14) *The Mysore Wireless Telegraphy Act.*—A notification was issued under Rule 16 of the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting the working of any wireless telegraphy apparatus in aircraft except under certain restrictions.

(No. A. F. 1679—P. & T. 10-41-3, dated 4th October 1941.)

Notifications regarding the Electrical Apparatus Dealings Order, the Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Possession) Order and High Frequency Electrical Apparatus Order and the amendments thereto were issued.

(No. A. F. 2152-4—P. & T. 10-41-5, dated 5th November 1941.)
(No. A. F. 5303—P. & T. 10-41-24, dated 27th March 1942.)

A notification enforcing wireless license under certain conditions was issued.

(No. A. F. 3555—P. & T. 10-41-11, dated 17th January 1942.)

A notification *re* the rules for working a wireless transmitting apparatus on board any aircraft, etc., was issued.

(No. A.F. 3905—P. & T. 10-41-13, dated 5th February 1942).

A notification regarding the High Frequency Apparatus (Possession) Order was issued.

(No. A.F. 5611—P. & T. 10-41-25, dated 10th April 1942.)

A notification regarding the Wireless Telegraphy Apparatus (Vehicles) Order was issued.

(No. A.F. 7082—P. & T. 10-41-30, dated 23rd June 1942.)

A notification regarding the Wireless Transmitters (Possession by Dealers) Order was issued.

(No. A.F. 5858—P. & T. 10-41-27, dated 21st April 1942.)

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(15) *Record of Rights Act, X of 1927.*

A Government Order was issued under the above Act under Rule 38 of the Rules reducing the mutation fee in respect of entries requiring no measurements from eight annas to six annas per entry.

(No. R. 7557-68—L. S. 11-41-15, dated 25-27th May 1942.)

(iii) Military.

Composition and strength.

23. The total strength of the Mysore State Troops was 3,229 consisting of 2,729 combatants and 500 non-combatants. The strength included 244 (154) Christians, 819 (756) Muslims, 599 (583) Mahrattas, 185 (202) Brahmins and Rajputs, 29 (33) Kshatriyas and 859 (638) belonging to other castes and communities. The State Troops was composed of two Cavalry Units, *viz.*, the Mysore Lancers, stationed at Bangalore, and the Mysore Horse, stationed at Mysore, and three Infantry Units, *viz.*, the 2nd Mysore Infantry Training Company, (reorganised into a State Service Infantry Battalion), and the 3rd Mysore Infantry (expanded to half Battalion) and the newly formed Garrison Battalion, and the Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps. The 2nd Mysore Infantry Training Company and the Garrison Battalion are stationed at Bangalore and the 3rd Mysore Infantry at Mysore. The total combatant strength of the Mysore Infantry units was 1,964 (1,401).

Mysore lancers.

24. The combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 633 (485). There were 533 (584) horses at the end of the year.

Mysore horse.

25. The combatant strength of the Mysore Horse was 125 (114). There were 90 (92) horses in the unit at the close of the year.

Inspections and visits.

26. The Military Advisor-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, inspected the Units of the Mysore State Troops at Bangalore during May 1942. Col. Jones, Educational Officer in charge, G. H. Q., visited the Mysore Lancers on 2nd February 1942. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester honoured the Units at Bangalore by a visit on the 23rd June 1942.

Finance.

27. The total expenditure under the head "31. Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 17,42,322 to end of April 1942.

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The Kunigal Stud Farm.

28. There were four stallions on the Farm at the end of the year. The year opened with 29 mares and closed with 27. Eight (7) foals were born during the year and there were no deaths among them. The working of the Farm resulted in a net profit of Rs. 50,719. A sum of Rs. 1,02,985 (Rs. 19,550) was realised by the sale of young stock at Bombay. The actual receipts and expenditure of the Farm amounted to Rs. 1,10,982 (Rs. 30,311) and Rs. 60,263 (Rs. 64,920), respectively,

(iv) Police.

29. The sanctioned strength of the permanent police force excluding the probationary sub-inspectors was 1,103 (1,087) officers and 5,764 (5,719) men. The temporary staff consisted of 79 (44) officers and 577 (100) men. Four hundred and fifty-one (320) recruits were enlisted during the year. Ten sub-inspectors, 42 daffedars and 262 constables were trained at the Police Training School. The percentage of departmental punishments of subordinate-officers and men to actual strength rose from 3·4 to 3·7 during the year. Five (3) cases of judicial punishment were reported during the year. Out of 5,764 men in the force, 5,320 were literate. A sum of Rs. 8,066 was given as rewards. Two members belonging to criminal tribes and one K. D. were rewarded. The total number of casualties during the year was 396 (345).

The Police Force. Strength, recruitment and discipline.

30. Due to general increase in the price of food-grains and essential articles of consumption, cases of grave crime increased from 5,622 to 5,777.

State of crime.

31. The total number of true cognizable cases under the Indian Penal Code was 5,686 (6,294). Offences under Special and Local Laws rose from 16,689 to 17,760. The number of serious offences against person and property fell from 1,910 to 1,878. One hundred and ninety-two (193) heinous offences were reported during the year. The number of murder cases was 80 (96). Offences against public tranquillity increased from 67 to 88 due to the increased political agitation involving the violation of existing laws in the State.

Cognizable cases.

Non-cognizable cases.

32. The total number of non-cognizable cases dealt with during the year, including cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 15,740, of which 9,777 ended in conviction and 4,102 in acquittal or discharge. After allowing for cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn, struck-off or otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 957 cases pending at the close of the year.

33. Two hundred and sixty-five (218) cases were referred by Magistrates for investigation under Section 202, Criminal Procedure Code and 224 (243) cases were referred to the Police under Section 156, Criminal Procedure Code.

Detection and prevention of crime.

34. The percentages of cases that ended in conviction to the total number of cases under the Penal Code (excluding nuisance cases) disposed of in the year was 41·8 (39·7). Recovery of lost property showed an increase from 42·0 to 46·0. The number of bad characters newly registered was 114. Three hundred and thirty-six persons for whom history-sheets were maintained were convicted. Out of 321 persons put up under the Security Section, 94 were bound over by the Magistrates.

Warrants.

35. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 98.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act.

36. Steps were taken to warn the parents of juveniles detected smoking in 397 cases. One case under the Act ended in conviction.

Motor Vehicles Act.

37. The number of motor vehicles newly registered was 1,037 (883). There were 456 (491) accidents, in 37 of which there was loss of life.

Finger Print Bureau.

38. At the commencement of the year, 43,714 slips were on record. Finger print slips of 2,099 convicts and 37 slips of Criminal Tribe members were received for record. Out of 42,718 slips, 3,032 were eliminated. Written opinions were furnished in 115 cases.

Criminal tribes.

39. There were 987 (980) members of criminal tribes on the registers at the close of the year. One hundred and six cases under the Act were reported.

Civic Guards.

40. There were 161 Group Commanders and 2,550 Civic Guards under training.

War.

41. Three inspectors, one sub-inspector, two traffic head constables and one daffedar volunteered for War Service during the year.

(v) Extradition.

42. Eighty-two persons were received from outside the State for trial, of whom 29 were British Indian subjects and 53 Mysore subjects. Including two persons, whose cases were pending at the close of the previous year, 84 persons from outside the State were under trial, of whom 70 were convicted and 7 acquitted or discharged, leaving 7 persons awaiting trial at the close of the year. In addition to these, 6 persons who deserted the Mysore Military Units were also surrendered to the State from British India.

43. Sixty-four persons were surrendered to British India under the Mysore Extradition Act.

(vi) Criminal Justice.

Courts.

44. There were 72 (73) Courts exercising original criminal jurisdiction including six courts of the Justices of the Peace.

Offences reported.

45. The total number of offences reported was 34,991 (32,433). The number of persons brought to trial was 51,151 (47,304). Out of these, cases relating to 45,355 (42,964) persons were disposed of. The number of persons convicted was 25,871 (24,021) and 17,482 (17,461) were acquitted or discharged. Cases involving 5,796 (4,340) persons were pending at the close of the year.

(a) Bench Courts.

46. The Benches of Honorary Magistrates had before them 3,829 (2,350) cases, involving 4,862 (3,655) persons and disposed of 3,563 (2,206) cases, involving 4,331 (3,307) persons.

(b) Stipendiary Magistrates.

47. The number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 28,617 (27,934) involving 41,279 (39,952) persons.

(c) District Magistrates.

48 The District Magistrates disposed of 24 (20) cases involving 30 (21) persons.

(d) Sessions Courts.

49. Of the 139 (185) cases involving 335 (433) persons that came up for trial in the Sessions Courts, 130 cases concerning 241 (389) persons were disposed of.

Average duration of cases

50. The average duration of cases in the Bench Magistrates' Courts, Courts of District Magistrates and and Sessions Courts was 30·2 (37·46), 22·0 (11·8) and 53·7 (58·7) days, respectively.

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51. In the Courts of the stipendiary Magistrates, the duration was 31·2 (321·).

Appeals. 52. The appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court had for disposal 635 (717) regular appeals, involving 912 (934) persons. Of these, 185 (190) appeals were before Magistrates and 450 appeals before Sessions Judges.

53. The total number of appeals for disposal by the High Court was 51 (70). All the 51 appeals were disposed of during the year.

54. The average duration of regular appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges was 30·7 (36·1) days, and that of appeals disposed of by Magistrates 34 (33·7). The average duration of appeals disposed of by the High Court was 24·58 (30·5) days.

Revision. 55. The Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had for disposal 220 (218) revision petitions, out of which they disposed of 184 (188). The High Court disposed of 278 (338) rivision petitions and 15 (24) cases.

References. 56. No cases under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code were referred to the High Court.

57. Six persons were sentenced to death by Sessions Judges but when the sentences came up for confirmation by the High Court, the sentences of death were confirmed in two cases involving two persons, and in the other three cases concerning four persons, the sentence was reduced to transportation for life. Fourteen (23) persons were sentenced to transportation for life, 2,258 (2,483) to imprisonment, 23,691 (21,680) to fine. Of the persons sentenced to imprisonment, 1,918 (2,042) or 84·9 (82·2) per cent were sentenced for a period not exceeding six months and 340 (441) or 15·9 (17·7) per cent for longer periods. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 84,848 (Rs. 95,888) and the amount of compensation paid was Rs. 2,479 (Rs. 2,191).

(vii) Civil Justice.

Number of Courts. Original Works. 58. There were 45 courts subordinate to the High Court. The number of suits instituted was 25,167 (25,349). Of these, 15,274 (14,611) ordinary and 4,825 (5,309) small cause suits were instituted in Munsiffs' Courts. The institutions in the Subordinate Judges' Courts were 286 (265) ordinary suits and 4,675 (5,107) small cause suits.

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59. One hundred and seven (57) suits were filed in the District Courts. The aggregate value of the suits was Rs. 70,85,547 (Rs. 68,00,741) and the average value was Rs. 282 (268).

Disposal of suits. 60. Out of a total number of 35,630 (35,618) suits for disposal, 25,802 suits — 15,953 (15,451) ordinary and 9,849 (10,493) small cause — were disposed of. The number of ordinary suits more than a year old increased from 216 to 298.

Miscellaneous cases. 61. The total number of miscellaneous cases for disposal was 12,640 (12,693). Of these, 9,062 were disposed of, leaving 3,578 (3,593) pending at the close of the year.

Appellate work. 62. The total number of regular appeals for disposal was 2,644 (2,523). Of these, 1,302 (1,312) were disposed of, leaving 1,342 (1,211) pending at the end of the year. The number of miscellaneous appeals pending at the beginning of the year was 201 (189); the number filed was 390 (366), the number disposed of was 398 (354), leaving 193 (201) pending at the close of the year. The average duration of the appeals disposed of was 179·6 (197·7) days.

High Court. 63. The High Court had for disposal 434 (412) first appeals, 1,170 (1,343) second appeals and 116 (90) miscellaneous appeals. Of these, 173 (139) first appeals, 459 (505) second appeals and 96 (64) miscellaneous appeals were disposed of. Besides these, there were for disposal before the High Court 559 (627) civil revision petitions and 118 (125) other civil petitions. Out of these, 376 (539) of the former and 79 (100) of the latter were disposed of.

Insolvency proceedings. 64. The number of insolvency applications filed was 237 (198). The number of cases disposed of was 241. In 75 (34) cases Receivers were appointed during the year. The amount realised was Rs. 40,678 (Rs. 20,869) and the amount disbursed to creditors was Rs. 41,514 (Rs. 16,749).

Execution of decrees. 65. Including 24,253 (23,127) applications pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 64,546 66,499) applications for execution of decrees. Of these, 43,831 (42,246) were diposed of, leaving 20,715 (24,253) pending. The amount realised in execution was Rs. 27,43,855 (Rs. 28,53,575).

Finance. 66. The total receipts of the Courts amounted to Rs. 10,26,680 (Rs. 10,28,240) and the charges to Rs. 8,67,251 (Rs. 8,56,334).

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Legal Practitioners

67. The number of advocates on the roll on the last day of the year was 589 (571), of whom 60 (57) were of the Madras Presidency. The number of pleaders practising on the last day of the year was 730 (692).

(viii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

68. In addition to the Central Jail at Bangalore and the Jail at Mysore, there were two Sub-jails, six District Lock-ups, one Special Lock-up and 24 Taluk Lock-ups.

69. The number of prisoners of all classes at the beginning of the year was 1,214. During the year 8,348 were admitted and 8,233 were discharged leaving 1,324 at the close of the year.

Progress of Special Scheme.

70. A printing press was started in the Central Jail, Bangalore, and a dozen prisoners were under training in composing and book-binding. A small poultry farm was also started in the same jail and a number of prisoners are being trained in poultry breeding with a view to enable them to start their own farms after discharge. The women prisoners are being trained in tailoring and embroidery.

Principal measures.

71. A lady doctor has been posted to pay weekly visits to the women's section in the Central Jail, Bangalore. An additional Hindu religious minister has been appointed to impart moral and religious instruction to the Tamil speaking prisoners of the jail.

Improvements on the recommendations of the Prison Reforms Committee.

72. Lectures on lay subjects, dramatic farces and plays conveying moral lessons are being tried with the help of teachers and religious ministers for the benefit of prisoners. These activities have produced improvement in the prisoners' daily conduct. Women prisoners also are being taught to read and write Kannada.

Finance.

73. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,77,719 (Rs. 2,26,257). The income from all sources was Rs. 33,433 (Rs. 31,397).

(ix) Registration of Assurances.

Registration offices.

74. There were 59 special and 24 *ex-officio* Sub-Registry offices in the State.

Registration.

75. The number of instruments registered was 172,674 (152,979). The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered amounted to Rs. 5,19,84,313 (Rs. 4,11,26,175). The number of documents relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of registration fees was 6,781 and the amount of fees which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents was Rs. 34,739. A sum of Rs. 1,65,369 (Rs. 1,18,246) was recovered as mutation fees during the year.

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Finance.

76. The revenue of the department was Rs. 3,57,915 (Rs. 3,04,581) and the expenditure Rs. 1,82,451 (Rs. 1,84,892).

(x) Municipal Administration.

Changes in the management of municipalities.

77. There were 40 town and 63 minor municipalities in the State. The Channapatna town municipal council which was under supersession was re-established. The municipal councils of Gubbi, Mugur and Tirthahalli continued to be under Government management. Several municipal councils in the Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan and Kolar districts were reconstituted, as their terms had expired.

78. The town municipal councils of Chikballapur, Tumkur, Tiptur, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Davangere had elected non-official presidents, while Jagalur and Hosdurga minor municipal councils had nominated non-official presidents. The Shimoga (town,) Belur and Malur (minor) municipal councils were given the privilege of electing their own presidents. The Nanjangud town municipal council has since exercised the privilege of electing its own president. Chief officers were employed in 14 out of 40 town municipalities. Assessing officers carried out the revision of assessment on buildings and lands in some municipalities of Mandya, Chitaldrug, Kolar, Kadur and Bangalore districts.

Strength and meetings of municipal councils.

79. The total number of members on the municipal councils on the last day of the year was 1,705, of which 1,178 were elected, 308 nominated and 219 *ex-officio*. The municipal councils held 1,845 meetings durings the year.

Finance.

80. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 22,47,248 (Rs. 23,13,216) and Rs. 20,49,583 (Rs. 23,27,854), respectively.

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81. Out of a total demand of Rs. 24,92,093 including the arrears, a sum of Rs. 19,85,834 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,06,209 (Rs. 5,15,954).

82. A grant of Rs. 3,75,000 was made by the Government towards the improvement of water supply and for carrying out other improvements in town and minor municipalities.

83. Anti-malaria measures were continued in the Belur, Hassan, Arkalgud, Saklespur, Chikmagalur, Mandya, Shimoga and Bhadravati municipalities. Cattle shows were held at Chickmagalur, Tarikere, Nanjangud and T.-Narsipur. A female dispensary was opened in Saragur. Several municipal councils contributed towards the funds of the Indian Red Cross Society.

84. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to visit Closepet, Dodballapur and Kolar town municipalities during the year and the local municipal councils had the unique privilege of presenting loyal addresses of welcome to His Highness.

Bangalore City Municipality.

Constitution.

85. The strength of the Municipal Council continued to be 30, of which 24 were elected and six nominated. The President and Vice-President were elected. The number of meetings held was 49, of which 12 were ordinary, 22 adjourned and 15 special.

Finance.

86. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,15,691. The income and expenditure, including those under debt heads, amounted to Rs. 25,29,101 and Rs. 27,59,292, respectively, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 85,500.

Public works.

87. A sum of Rs. 2,19,378 was spent on public works. The important among them were (1) the formation of a new road to the north of the Municipal Office, (2) construction of a block of sweepers' huts in Belimutt road, (3) china bazaar stalls in the general market (4) ookads, (5) urinals and flushouts in different parts of the City and (6) tarring the Palace Upparahalli road and concreting the foot-paths in Narasimharaja Road and in front of the Town Hall.

General.

88. A layout near the swimming pond in the Malleswaram extension was formed and 235 sites were disposed of. Underground drainage work was under progress in various parts of the City. The Sirur park was completed. The question of the formation of several layouts and extensions to relieve congestion in the City was under active consideration. A health exhibition on malaria and general health was arranged in connection with the City Market Show. A grain depot was opened in the City New Market to sell certain essential foodstuffs to the poor people at cost price. Anti-malaria measures were continued with good results. Certain essential works were undertaken by the Municipal Council as part of A. R. P. measures. The outstanding event of the year was the presentation of an address to His Highness the Maharaja by the City Municipal Council on the 19th January 1942.

PROTECTION

Mysore City Municipality.

89. The strength of the Municipal Council was 31, of which 24 members were elected and seven, including the President, were nominated. The number of meetings held was 34, of which 12 were ordinary, 9 adjourned and 13 special. Constitution.

90. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 46,147. The income and expenditure under all the heads amounted to Rs. 9,27,097 and Rs. 8,77,198, respectively. Finance.

91. The total expenditure under public works was Rs. 1,49,841. Public works.

92. The public health of the City was generally good. Anti-malaria measures were continued during the year. There were five attacks and five deaths from plague. There were no cases of cholera during the year. Public health.

93. A licensing officer was separately appointed in connection with the proper scrutiny of house building applications in the City.

94. A loan of Rs. 25,000 was given to the Municipal Council, free of interest, and repayable in ten years, for sinking wells in different parts of the City, to make water available in times of emergency.

PROTEC-TION

Mysore City Improvement Trust Board.

95. The Board was reconstituted for a period of two years from 13th April 1941. Twelve ordinary meetings and one special meeting were held during the year. The total amount at the credit of the Board, including the opening balance and the State grant of Rs. 1,50,000, was Rs. 3,77,435 (Rs. 4,02,831). The total expenditure was Rs. 3,14,936 (Rs. 3,24,073), leaving a closing balance of Rs. 62,499 (78,758). A large number of properties was acquired for providing sites to those whose houses were acquired for clearing the slums. Sites were given free to the (1) Roman Catholic Mission near the Protestant cemetery for the construction of a high school and (2) the Adikarnatakas in the Mysore-Manantody road extension for the construction of a Rama Mandir. The ugly and undulating area in front of the New Santhepet buildings was levelled and formed into terraces. The new Industrial suburb is being improved and the industries located in the heart of the City are being gradually shifted to this suburb.

(xi) Administration of District Boards.

96. As in the previous year, there were nine District Boards with a total membership of 259, of whom 175 were elected, 47 were nominated by Government and 37 were *ex-officio* members.

97. The District Boards held 45 (49) meetings during the year.

98. The revenue and expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 16,39,646 (Rs. 17,72,163) and Rs. 16,91,353 (Rs. 16,22,191), respectively. The revenue under service heads was Rs. 14,05,463 (Rs. 14,47,915), of which a sum of Rs. 8,96,493 (Rs. 8,50,172) was realised from local cesses, Rs. 1,22,075 (Rs. 1,26,853) from tolls and ferries, Rs. 1,30,003 (Rs.1,53,249) from weekly markets, Rs. 79,495 (Rs. 95,425) from contributions, and the rest from miscellaneous items of revenue. The expenditure under service heads was Rs. 13,96,405 (Rs. 13,30,010), of which a sum of Rs. 5,58,455 (Rs. 5,09,906) was on works executed by the Public Works department, Rs. 1,24,683 (Rs. 61,539) on works executed by the direct agency of the District

PROTEC-TION

Boards, Rs. 1,49,723 (Rs. 1,39,079) on administration and collections, Rs. 69,246 (Rs. 44,271) on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 3,38,506 (Rs. 4,50,738) on medical relief, Rs. 35,850 (Rs. 21,540) on accommodation for travellers and the balance on miscellaneous items.

99. The entire loan raised by the Kolar District Board from the public for the construction of the Kolar District Board Railway from Bowringpet to Chikballapur was repaid on 1st July 1940, when the debentures matured. The control over primary education hitherto vested in the District Boards and other Local Education Authorities was transferred to the Education department from 1st July 1941. An outlay of Rs. 82,246 was incurred out of the Railway Cess funds of the Kadur district, and one new road and five bridges were completed.

100. The finances of the District Boards being in a very unsatisfactory condition, it was decided to augment and improve the same, and a special cess of three pies in the rupee was levied in the Kolar, Kadur and Bangalore districts. A literary campaign was launched in the Mandya district. The pre-audit system of accounting has been introduced in the Kolar District Board office.

101. A special committee was appointed to examine the question of the apportionment of the assets and liabilities of the Mysore and Mandya District Boards, and orders were passed on the recommendations of the Committee.

102. A new Local Fund dispensary was sanctioned for Yelekyathahalli in Nelamangala taluk, and subsidised dispensaries for Udegale, Chamarajnagar taluk, in the Mysore district, Holehonnur, and Tavarekere in the Shimoga district and Hireguntanur in the Chitaldrug district. A female dispensary was sanctioned for Saligrama, Krishnarajnagar taluk, and four maternity homes were opened in Gajanur, Shimoga taluk, Kulambi, Honnali taluk, Shakunavalli in Sorab taluk and Konandur in Tirthahalli taluk,—all in Shimoga district. Ayurvedic dispensaries were sanctioned for Honnalagere, Maddur taluk and Sri Adichunchanagiri mutt, Nagamangala taluk and a Vaidyasala at Ulvi, in Sorab taluk.

103. A Khadi centre was opened at Horalahalli, Honnali taluk, besides sanctioning the opening of a similar centre

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at Ittikadibbanahalli, Tumkur district, and a loan of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned to the Aimangala khadi centre for the purpose of increasing its activity. The building for locating the Mysore District Board office was completed during the year.

Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board.

104. The Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board was reconstituted for a period of three years from 1st December 1941. It consisted of 20 members, of whom 7 were *ex-officio* members and 13 non-officials. Of the non-officials, seven were nominated by the Government and the rest were elected. Six ordinary and two special meetings were held, the average attendance being 14·8.

105. The income and expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 2,09,290 (Rs. 1,95,418) and Rs. 1,94,272 (Rs. 1,94,138), respectively. A sum of Rs. 6,000 was contributed by the Mining Board towards medical relief. Several public works were carried out by the Board at a cost of Rs. 17,134.

106. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to visit the Kolar Gold Field. A scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 40,000 was drawn up to enable the Sanitary Board to undertake A. R. P. and Civil Defence measures on a large scale. A Mysore War Fund Lottery was organised by the Board and a sum of Rs. 9,000 was paid to the War Fund by way of contribution out of the sum of Rs. 18,850 collected in this behalf.

(xii) Village Panchayets

Constitution.

107. The number of village panchayets was 12,142 (12,076) with a membership of 90,914 (90,638). Four hundred and seventy-four of the panchayets elected their own chairmen.

Finance.

108. The cash balance at the credit of the village panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 24,80,098 (Rs. 24,45,761). The total income and expenditure during the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 16,09,384 (Rs. 12,73,371) and Rs. 12,56,516 (Rs. 12,39,034), respectively, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 28,32,996 (Rs. 24,80,098).

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Demand, collection and balance.

109. The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 45,62,386 (Rs. 47,36,602) and the total demand for the year was Rs. 13,68,978 (Rs. 12,94,083). A sum of Rs. 20,28,641 (Rs. 14,70,603) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 39,02,723 (Rs. 45,60,082) at the close of the year.

Grants.

110. In accordance with the new rural water-supply scheme sanctioned in the year 1938, Government made an allotment of Rs. 3 lakhs during the year for sinking drinking water wells in villages. The total allotment for the improvement of villages was Rs. 1,61,000.

Sanitation and Medical relief.

111. Four hundred and seventy-one panchayets maintained establishments for sweeping and scavenging. The main items of work attended to in the sphere of panchayets were construction of, and repairs to, drains, removal of manure heaps, filling up of insanitary pits and cesspools and removal of rank vegetation. Three hundred and ninety panchayets contributed towards the maintenance of local fund, ayurvedic or unani dispensaries, and 30 panchayets arranged for the weekly visits of sub-assistant surgeons. Four thousand one hundred and fourteen panchayets contributed a sum of Rs. 10,180 towards the funds of the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. There were 16 maternity wards run by village panchayets. The amount spent for lighting charges was Rs. 31,593 (Rs. 36,996).

Public works.

112. A sum of Rs. 4,93,992 (Rs. 4,20,544) was spent on public works; fifty-two sub overseers worked in the several districts for the execution of both village improvements and well works.

Water supply.

113. A sum of Rs. 6,86,090 (Rs. 6,29,219) was spent on well works. Of these, 1,324 (1,327) wells were completed during the year.

Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Dodballapur.

114. Both the Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Dodballapur continued to do good work under the guidance of their respective Committees of Management. The approximate value of work turned out during the year under the system of weekly labour is reported to be Rs. 2,02,667 (Rs. 1,58,518). Four hundred and forty-five village panchayets are using improved agricultural implements and better variety of seeds. Breeding bulls are

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maintained in 380 (374) village panchayets. Forty-nine village schools, 45 muzrai institutions, 19 tanks, 123 topes and 95 village forests were under the management of the village panchayets. The number of parks laid out and fruit gardens planted by village panchayets was 158 and 111, respectively. With a view to developing inter-village communications in the interior, a provision of Rs. 4 lakhs was made in the State budget for 1941-42. In view of the large number of works taken up under the scheme in the districts, the Inter-Village Roads Committees were directed to meet once every quarter instead of once in six months.

REVENUE AND FINANCE

CHAPTER III—REVENUE AND FINANCE

(i) Revenue and Finance.

N. B.—Statements showing (i) the receipts and expenditure of the State and (ii) the demand, collection and balance under principal heads of revenue, for the year 1941-42 will be found in Appendix XXII.

General Summary.

115. The total amount realised during the year under revenue heads stood at Rs. 516·79 lakhs and the net expenditure chargeable to the revenues was Rs. 515·09 lakhs. The revenue transactions of the year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 1·70 lakhs.

116. The total receipts and expenditure under both Service and Debt Heads were Rs. 730·87 lakhs and Rs. 784·01 lakhs, respectively, and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 199·82 lakhs.

Revenue Receipts.

117. As compared with the actuals of the previous year, noticeable increases appear in the revenue realisations under the heads 'A. 1. Mining Royalty and Leases (Rs. 1·53 lakhs)', A 2. 'Duty on Gold' (Rs. 24·65 lakhs), B. Forest Revenue (Rs. 3·88 lakhs), C. Excise Revenue (Rs. 7·26 lakhs), F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts (Rs. 3·13 lakhs) and G. Miscellaneous (Rs. 2·39 lakhs) while the head D. 1. Income-Tax records a fall (Rs. 3·06 lakhs). The increases in the case of the first two heads were due to the high price of gold that prevailed during the year while large supplies of timber to the War Board and increased realisations under shop rent explain chiefly the improvement under B. Forest Revenue and C. Excise Revenue, respectively. Under F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts, the increase was mainly due to larger credits in respect of unclaimed deposits while under G. Miscellaneous, it was due to the surplus revenue of Assigned tract being more than in the previous year. The Income-tax and Super-tax recovered from the Mining Companies were very much less during the year and this explains the fall under D. 1. Income-tax.

Expenditure charged to Revenue.

118. Appreciable increases over the actuals of the previous year are noticeable under C. Administration (Rs. 8·64 lakhs), D. Public Instruction (Rs. 4·24 lakhs),

E. Medical charges (Rs. 3·42 lakhs) and I. Miscellaneous (Rs. 28·40 lakhs) while a large decrease appears under G. Public Works (Rs. 10·28 lakhs). Increases were mainly due to (i) grant of Dearness Allowance to low-paid employees of Government, (ii) larger expenditure in Police and Military departments on account of the War, (iii) enhanced grants allowed to the Mysore University and for Educational buildings, (iv) larger expenditure incurred in the Medical department, and (v) enhanced contributions allowed to Loan Sinking Fund Reserve, Special Reserve for Non-recurring Expenditure and the Irrigation Development Fund. There was less outlay on buildings and road and bridge works in the Public Works department and this chiefly explains the decrease under G. Public Works.

Capital.

119. The capital outlay incurred on Railways and Tramways, Hydro-Electric Works and Industrial Works during the year was more than in the previous year, the noticeable increase in the case of Hydro-Electric Works (Rs. 14·32 lakhs) being due to larger expenditure incurred on Jog Falls Project.

Debt and Remittance.

120. Under Investment Account, the large net outgo (Rs. 135·89 lakhs) during the year was due to greater investments in Securities, shares of Joint-Stock Companies, Treasury Bills and Fixed Deposits with Banks. The 6½% Loan 1941-51 was repaid during the year and the disbursements connected therewith chiefly explain the outgo under Debt (Rs. 25·52 lakhs). Under Insurance and Provident Funds and Endowments and other accounts there were, as usual, large net incomings (Rs. 31·46 lakhs and Rs. 2·39 lakhs) respectively; while under Savings Bank Deposits there was a large net outgo (Rs. 15·23 lakhs) due mainly to the withdrawals of the Current Deposits by the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd., and the Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd. Consequent on the discharge of 6½ percent Loan, 1941-51, during the year, the balance of the Loan Sinking Fund Reserve was reduced by an equal amount (Rs. 25·39 lakhs) and this chiefly explains the net incoming under Miscellaneous (Rs. 25·79 lakhs). But for this adjustment, the net incoming under Reserve and Depreciation Funds would have been more by that amount. Under Advances, the increased outgo appears against Electrical Factory Advance and Advances for purchase and storage of food stuffs. The unremitted collections in the custody of the Railway and Electrical Departments at the close of the year were more than in the previous year and this accounts for the large outgo (Rs. 2·06 lakhs) under Departmental Balances. The noticeable improvement in the net incoming under 'Loans' was due to the repayment in full of their loans by the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., and the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd.

(ii) Excise.

Country spirits.

121. The number of shops licensed for the retail sale of molasses arrack was 524 (535) and the issues to them were 171,513 (138,039) gallons. The issues of rectified spirits were 11,051 (11,234) gallons. The exports of denatured spirits were 89,210 (174,607) gallons. The number of shops licensed for the sale of special liquors and jaggery arrack was 28 (27).

Toddy.

122. There were 1,848 (1,883) shops for the sale of date and cocoanut toddy and 368 (366) shops for the sale of *bagani* toddy. The number of toddy yielding trees licensed both in and outside the State was 269,161 (228,863).

Malt liquors and foreign spirits.

123. The consumption of beer amounted to 93,330 (31,278) gallons. The demand and collections under malt liquors were Rs. 40,441 and Rs. 25,875, respectively. The consumption of foreign liquors was 27,550 (28,449) gallons and the revenue derived therefrom amounted to Rs. 15,719 (Rs. 15,461). The number of licenses issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 62 (70).

Ganja and opium.

124. There were 259 (261) shops licensed for the sale of ganja. The consumption was 9,159 (9,019) seers.

125. Shops licensed for the sale of opium numbered 85 (87) and the consumption was 678 (616) seers.

Excise offences.

126. Five thousand six hundred and twelve (4,834) cases reported under the Excise and Opium Laws, were registered during the year. The disposals were 5,949 (5,083). Fines or composition fees were levied in 4,399 (3,756) cases, and the realisations amounted to Rs. 13,725 (Rs. 12,601).

REVENUE AND FINANCE

Licenses.

127. The number of licenses issued to chemists and druggists and charitable institutions and to industrial concerns was 31 (30) and 88 (83) under the Dangerous Drugs Rules.

Finance.

128. The total demand under Excise revenue, inclusive of arrears of Rs. 61,230 (Rs. 85,881) amounted to Rs. 67,01,540 (Rs. 59,07,288), of which a sum of Rs. 66,28,211 (Rs. 58,37,668) was collected. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,95,576 (Rs. 3,98,497). The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-14-4 (Re. 0-14-6). The amount refunded to privileged inamdars on account of toddy revenue was Rs. 66,350 (Rs. 68,405).

(iii) Income-tax

Assessment.

129. Notices calling for returns of income were issued in 8,975 (8,824) cases; returns were received in 7,883 (7,559) cases, and 1,861 (1,863) were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 5,589 (5,524) cases; they were produced in 5,107 (4,870) cases. The total number of persons assessed to tax was 5,388 (5,314) including 137 companies and 30 registered firms. Applications under Section 27 of the Income-tax Act for cancellation of the assessment were received in 254 cases and in 170 of these the order of assessment was cancelled.

Demand, collection and balance.

130. The net demand of income-tax was Rs. 31,87,180 (Rs. 34,35,373), out of which a sum of Rs. 30,73,469 (Rs. 32,28,757), was collected. The net demand of super-tax was Rs. 11,33,592 (Rs. 13,04,408). The incidence of taxation per head of population under income-tax and super-tax calculated on the resultant demand was Re. 0-6-9 (Re. 0-7-9) and Re. 0-2-4 (Re. 0-2-10), respectively.

Appeals.

131. Four hundred and eighty-eight (569) appeals were filed, of which 263 were successful. Out of 44 (59) cases which came up for review under Section 33 of the Act, 28 cases were disposed of.

Expenditure.

132. The total expenditure of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 63,919 (Rs. 67,094).

REVENUE AND FINANCE

(iv) Stamps.

Stamp revenue and expenditure.

133. The total revenue from stamps amounted to Rs. 20,92,531 (Rs. 19,92,670). The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 2,27,816 (Rs. 2,02,675).

134. The amount due to Government on account of institution fees in pauper suits at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,85,416 and a sum of Rs. 33,022 was awarded to Government during the year, thus bringing the total to Rs. 2,18,438 (Rs. 2,08,646). A sum of Rs. 19,266 (Rs. 12,758) was recovered and Rs. 3,879 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,95,293 still due at the end of the year.

(v) Mysore Government Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

135. Out of 2,025 proposals dealt with in the Official Branch, 1,412 were accepted, 1,025 for first insurance and 387 for further insurance. Four hundred and seventy-four proposals were rejected on medical or other grounds. Out of the 1,536 proposals accepted, 1,397 resulted in policies for assurances amounting to Rs. 11,04,979, bringing in a monthly premium of Rs. 4,125.

136. The total number of policies issued from the commencement till the end of the year was 60,473 for an assurance of Rs. 4,32,96,876. The number of policies including paid-up policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 30,525 assuring a sum of Rs. 2,60,68,691 for a monthly premium of Rs. 88,496. Of the remaining 29,948 policies, 29,466 assuring a sum of Rs. 1,68,86,955 were completely discharged by maturity, death, surrender, cancellation or automatic adjustment. Bonus additions of Rs. 38,14,754 were paid on the discharged claims.

137. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance fund on 1st July 1941 was Rs. 1,56,35,737, including State Loan Bonds and other investments. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 27,85,526, of which a sum of Rs. 10,75,471 represented premia and other receipts, Rs. 5,18,436 interest on monthly balances, and Rs. 1,91,618 interest on State Loan Bonds. Exclusive of payment of claims in the shape of State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 27,300, the total payments amounted to Rs. 12,79,913,

REVENUE AND FINANCE

of which a sum of Rs. 11,79,693 was on account of claims on policies, Rs. 59,358 towards expenses of management and Rs. 40,862 on account of the extension and repairs of the office building. The closing balance at the credit of the fund was Rs. 1,61,13,349. The percentage borne by the year's total expenditure to the closing balance and by the cost of management to the income from premia were 8·11 (7·18) and 5·61 (5·49), respectively.

Public Branch. 138. Out of 4,935 proposals of Rs. 48,26,900 dealt with in the Public Branch, 4,360 for Rs. 41,95,300 were accepted and 303 were rejected, withdrawn or cancelled on medical or other grounds. Of the proposals accepted, 4,092 resulted in the issue of policies assuring Rs. 39,14,400 for an annual premium of Rs. 2,02,236. Sums aggregating Rs. 2,48,291 were paid in discharge of 255 death claims, Rs. 4,36,582 in discharge of 345 matured policies, and Rs. 64,473 in discharge of 448 policies which were surrendered. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1941 was Rs. 1,15,71,100. Receipts and payments during the year amounted to Rs. 31,14,500 and Rs. 16,30,600, respectively. The closing balance on 30th June 1942 was Rs. 1,30,55,000.

Family Pension Fund. 139. The Family Pension Branch is closed to new entrants. The opening balance of the fund on 1st July 1941 was nil. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 194. The total payments on account of pensions amounted to Rs. 630, leaving a debit balance of Rs. 436 at the close of the year.

Income Policy Fund. 140. Of the 24 applications for the purchase of Income Policies, 15 were for immediate and nine for deferred annuities. The opening balance in favour of the Fund on 1st July 1941 was Rs. 3,30,827. Capital receipts amounted to Rs. 1,59,128, and the interest on balance of the Fund to Rs. 16,896. Payments by way of annuities and refund of capital amounted to Rs. 21,713. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund on 30th June 1942 was Rs. 4,85,137.

Loans. 141. Loans both in cash and towards adjustment of premia due were granted to the extent of Rs. 5,71,654. At the end of the year, a sum Rs. 19,91,395 was outstanding against insured persons on account of loans granted to them.

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(vi) Government Savings Banks.

Savings Banks. 142. The number of accounts on the books at the close of the year was 67,257 (65, 778). The aggregate amount at credit was Rs. 1,75,39,313 (Rs. 2,12,01,278). The amount at the credit of the public was Rs. 1,52,35,556 (Rs. 15,90,277). Fresh deposits amounted to Rs. 92,76,510 (Rs. 12,14,338) and withdrawals to Rs. 1,32,85,693 (Rs. 73,89,290).

143. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 on the 30th June 1942, was 492 (597) and the amount at their credit was Rs. 71,12,980 (Rs. 1,08,88,112). Interest on deposits amounted to Rs. 3,47,216 (Rs. 3,72,236). Excluding special deposits on behalf of funds, there were 372 (475) depositors with a balance of Rs. 5,000 and above, and the amount at their credit was Rs. 48,09,223 (Rs. 55,89,609) with an average balance of Rs. 12,947 (Rs. 11,767) at the credit of each depositor.

Collecting Savings Banks. 144. The amounts deposited and withdrawn under the Collecting Savings Banks Scheme were Rs. 77,477 (Rs. 64,763), and Rs. 1,24,058 (Rs. 98,534), respectively. The balance outstanding was Rs. 3,52,319 (Rs. 3,19,327).

Fixed Deposits. 145. A sum of Rs. 46,51,455 (Rs. 36,86,240) was received. Refunds and repayments amounted to Rs. 28,81,850 (Rs. 13,32,905). The closing balance was Rs. 1,43,48,887 (Rs. 1,35,98,052). The amount of interest paid on fixed deposits was Rs. 3,42,220 (Rs. 1,98,881).

Savings Certificates. 146. The receipts and withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 6,19,315 (Rs. 5,01,208) and Rs. 1,90,108 (Rs. 2,08,589), respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,25,558 (Rs. 20,96,353).

CHAPTER IV—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied area and tenure.

147. The total recorded area of the State was 18,871,232 acres. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 1,378,350 acres and 7,090,897 acres consisting of minor inams, forests and uncultivable waste not available for cultivation, there was a net extent of 10,401,985 acres available for cultivation. Out of this, 7,910,044 acres (*i.e.*, 76·8 per cent of the area available for cultivation) were under occupancy showing a net increase of 97,968 acres.

148. The net area cropped during the year was 6,565,223 acres.

149. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,278,272 with an area of 7,929,886 acres giving an average of 6·2 acres per holding.

(ii) Land Records, Survey and Settlement.

150. In Government villages 10,335 (10,010) *darkhast, phod* and other records were disposed of and measurements were made of 20,247 (20,365) survey numbers, involving 69,965 (62,611) acres. Classification was undertaken in respect of 8,606 (8,624) survey numbers, comprising an area of 35,249 (39,318) acres, in 2,344 (2,311) villages. One thousand two hundred and thirty-nine (1,486) cases of encroachment, covering an area of 461 (213) acres were detected.

151. The scheme of Record of Rights was introduced into two taluks *viz.*, Gundlupet and Devanhalli.

152. The potgi was revised in respect of 1,477 villages in 14 (13) taluks.

153. In Inam villages, detailed surveys were made of 15 villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 1,347 (799) and the area involved was 4,884 (3,459) acres.

154. Original classification of soils was carried out in 13 (14) villages. The survey numbers dealt with were 956 (758) and comprised an area of 3,066 (3,034) acres.

155. *Pot-pahani* was carried out in respect of an area of 512 (185) acres in three villages.

(iii) Land Revenue.

Assessed waste.

156. Out of an area of 998,198 (1,006,008) acres of assessed waste, an extent of 1,03,187 (73,114) acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 139,432 (Rs. 93,407) was taken up for cultivation. The total area relinquished was 25,260 (33,512) acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 37,788 (Rs. 44,310).

Alienation

157. An extent of 332 (247) acres with an assessment of Rs. 312 (Rs. 174) was alienated mostly for non-agricultural purposes.

Darkhasts

158. Including the number pending from the preceding year, there were 29,941 (29,847) darkhasts for disposal. Of these, 11,838 (11,198) were granted and 11,670 (11,549) rejected, leaving 6,433 (7,100) pending at the close of the year. The area disposed of for cultivation was 60,821 (61,669) acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 64,700 (65,538). An extent of 70,432 acres was granted for temporary cultivation under the scheme for increasing the production of food and fodder crops in the State. Seven thousand two hundred and thirty (7,201) acres of land were granted to members of the Depressed Classes.

Special Irrigation Works.

159. The total irrigable area under the Irwin Canal was 110,000 (80,000) acres.

160. There was an increase in the area of cultivation under the Vani Vilas Sagar, the area under occupation being 8,797 (8,719) acres. Six (5) applications for loans for cocoanut cultivation were received, out of which four were granted.

161. The total extent of land under irrigation under Marconahalli Reservoir was 7,687 acres.

Collection of Land Revenue.

162. The year's demand including Land Revenue Miscellaneous was Rs. 1,51,71,125 (Rs. 1,53,06,867). A sum of Rs. 1,30,35,864 (Rs. 1,29,12,545) was collected and a sum of Rs. 3,28,050 (Rs. 1,84,872) was either remitted or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,07,211 (Rs. 22,09,456). The percentage of actual collections was 87·8 (85·5).

Coercive processes.

163. The number of processes of all kinds issued was 3,19,830 (3,41,814) and a sum of Rs. 30,30,601 (Rs. 30,21,736) was realised. Sale of land was resorted to in 32,612 (38,855) cases and resulted in a realisation of Rs. 6,26,304 (Rs. 7,21,714).

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Concessions

164. Although the seasonal conditions were generally satisfactory, the several concessions in regard to the relaxation of coercive processes and moderation of miscellaneous demands were continued as in previous years.

Collections shown to agriculturists.

Loans and advances.

165. Loans under all classes aggregating Rs. 85,076 (Rs. 85,863) were disbursed. Four hundred and eleven (485) applications for takavi loans were sanctioned. The percentage of collection to demand was 38·2 (35·5). Of 633 (730) applications for land improvement loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,76,540 (Rs. 2,58,270), 243 (237) applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 34,925 (Rs. 34,950) were sanctioned. The percentage of collections to demand was 39·75 (37·15).

166. Under the scheme of granting loans to Coffee Planters, loans to the extent of Rs. 63,855 (Rs. 1,20,265) were distributed in the Hassan and Kadur districts.

167. Nineteen (16) applications for a total sum of Rs. 5,250 (Rs. 5,870) were received for loans for digging irrigation wells; in seven cases loans to an amount of Rs. 825 were sanctioned. The percentage of collections was 58·4.

Record of Rights collections.

168. The demand on account of *hissa* fees from the commencement of operations amounted to Rs. 53,99,503 (Rs. 50,48,772). A sum of Rs. 3,99,036 (Rs. 2,63,375) was collected bringing the total collections and remissions to Rs. 36,28,841 (Rs. 32,29,805). A heavy balance of Rs. 17,70,662 (Rs. 18,18,967) remained to be recovered at the end of the year. Against a total demand of Rs. 7,35,894 (Rs. 6,39,342) under Mutation Fees a sum of Rs. 3,94,192 (Rs. 2,85,636) was recovered leaving a balance of Rs. 3,41,702 (Rs. 3,53,703).

Tanks.

169. There were 2,567 major and 20,837 minor tanks. Fifty eight (45) major and 173 (216) minor tanks were restored or repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,85,877 (Rs. 82,525) and Rs. 1,58,515 (Rs. 1,60,908) respectively. The value of earthwork done by raiyats was Rs. 69,196 (Rs. 75,404).

Chowthavi tanks.

170. The number of *Chowthayi* tanks was 215 (222) and the maximum amount of remission in respect of them was Rs. 5,082 (Rs. 5,210). *Chowthayi* remission to the extent of Rs. 1,581 (Rs. 1,914) was withheld in respect of 69 (95) tanks. The number of Tank Panchayets was 112.

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131 (132) of these tanks were in action and the rest were in disrepair.

Revenue Money Orders

171. Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 39,060 (Rs. 36,474) was remitted by Revenue Money Orders in 2,966 (2,865) cases.

Village Forests.

172. There were at the end of the year 235 (236) village forests.

173. The number of avenue trees planted during the year was 95,415 (116,346).

Decrees in favour of Co-operative Societies

174. Three thousand six hundred and seventy-six fresh decrees were received for a sum of Rs. 6,43,463 making a total of 8,763 decrees for execution for a sum of Rs. 14,28,356 (Rs. 15,81,734). Of these, 3,867 (4,094) decrees involving Rs. 7,39,525 (Rs. 7,96,840) were disposed of. The number of decrees pending execution was 4,896 involving Rs. 6,88,831. Special staff was entertained in ten taluks for speeding up collection work.

Furniture

175. In pursuance of the scheme for supplying articles of furniture to taluk offices a sum of Rs. 3,716 (Rs. 5,512) was spent in equipping 37 (53) taluk offices.

(iv) Transfers of Land.

176. There were 13,994 (12,671) transfers of land by order of Courts—Civil and Revenue—involving an extent of 69,319 (68,980) acres. Transfers by private contracts and mortgages numbered 51,881 (53,653) involving 249,040 (187,396) acres.

(v) Labour and Wages.

177. The wages of skilled and unskilled labour were almost the same except for slight increase in certain parts of the State due to rise in prices of food grains and shortage of petrol and consequent dearth of transport facilities. Labour was generally available and was amply provided for by the several industrial concerns in the State.

Emigration and immigration.

178. There was no unusual movement of people either from or into the State during the year in search of food or employment. There was, however, to a certain extent unusual movement of people in Bangalore City in April 1942 due to war scare in Madras.

179. A special staff was appointed to concert measures for arranging the reception of evacuees coming from Burma, Singapore, Madras and other places.

(vi) Inam Settlement.

180. Village service inams of an aggregate extent of 15 (9) acres were granted afresh in five cases. Thirty-four (51) land inams of an aggregate area of 322 (262) acres were resumed by Government. Detailed survey settlement was introduced in eight inam villages.

CHAPTER V—AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FORESTS.

(i) Weather and Crops.

181. The distribution of rainfall in the several districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1941 to September 1941	Average	October 1941 to March 1942	Average	April 1941 to March 1942	Average
Bangalore ...	20·6	21·9	7·2	9·1	27·8	31·0
Kolar ...	16·9	19·3	8·1	8 9	25 0	28·2
Tumkur ...	17·3	18·3	7·2	7·8	24·5	26·1
Mysore ...	19·1	19·4	7·9	9·6	27·0	29.0
Mandya ...	17·5	18·5	7·4	9·8	24.9	28.3
Hassan ...	33·2	28·7	6·6	10·0	39·8	38·7
Shimoga ...	51·1	49·4	6·7	7·6	57·8	57·0
Kadur ...	62·2	63·2	9.2	10·3	71·4	73·5
Chitaldrug ..	14·4	15·4	6·5	6·6	20·9	22·0
State ...	27·0	27·1	7·4	8·8	34·4	35·9

182. The largest rainfall total for the year (from 1st July 1941 to 30th June 1942) was 281·16 inches at Hulikal in the Shimoga district and the smallest total for the year was 13·14 inches at Ramagiri in the Chitaldrug district. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours for the year was at Byrapur Estate in the Kadur district where a fall of 17·60 inches of rain was recorded on 7th August 1941.

183. The following statement shows the average yield in terms of annas, of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State:—

Serial No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horsegram		Cholam		Sugarcane	
		1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41
1	Bangalore	7·40	8·50	8·10	8·70	8·10	8·30	7·30	7·30	9·60	10·00
2	Kolar ...	7·00	9·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	10·00	7·00	9·00	10·00	10·00
3	Tumkur	8·00	9·60	7·50	9·60	6·90	8·00	7·60	8·70	8·50	9·60
4	Mysore ...	9·00	9·60	8 60	8·60	7·50	7·40	6·60	7·40	10·80	10·80
5	Mandya	9·70	11·00	9·00	9·80	7·80	10·40	8·40	9·00	12·00	12·90
6	Hassan ...	9·00	10·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	12·00	8·00	8·00
7	Shimoga	9·10	8·60	8·50	8 00	8·10	8·44	9·50	8·38	9·33	8·80
8	Kadur ...	11·00	11·00	11·00	11·30	11·00	12·25	10·30	11·00	11·00	11·16
9	Chitaldrug	8·00	8·00	8·60	8·00	7·00	8·00	9.00	8·00	9·00	6·00
	Average ...	8·69	9·48	8·70	9·22	8·04	8·98	8·19	8·98	9·80	9·70

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(ii) Department of Agriculture.

Botanical Section.

184. *Sugarcane.*—The thick Cane Breeding Scheme financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the last nine years, was continued. Under Mysore conditions the two canes H. M. 661 and H. M. 647 which were introduced in subvention farms have yielded higher tonnage and sugar per acre than the best outside cane. It has given a sucrose-content up to 20 per cent to juice and 92 purity, and yielded the biggest and most uniform crystals in the open pan.

185. *Doddahathi* (*American Cotton*).—Work under the Doddahathi scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was continued. The Department has raised enough seeds of M. A. 5 and M. A. 6 for 300 acres which could replace the entire area cultivated by Co $_4$. The Cotton grown in the Irwin Canal tract is considered to be one of the best in India for staple-length and spinning capacity.

186. *Sannahathi* (*Asiatic Cotton*).—The study of several crosses to obtain early maturing, high ginning and good staple cotton were continued during the year in the Babbur Farm. Among the ten Asiatic cottons Jayavanth, C_7, and Koilpatti $_1$, gave the highest yield.

187. *Egyptian Cottons.*—As the result of certain preliminary experiments in the breeding cage of the head office with Egyptain cotton, Giza 7 and Giza 12 were sown on a large scale with encouraging results. Three more Egyptian varieties, Ashmouni, Sakel and Maarad are under multiplication and selection.

188. *Paddy.*—Out of 1,751 preliminary selections from 27 varieties of Malnad paddy, 323 further selections were put under 100 plants test during the year and 94 further selections therefrom are under trial in strip plots. S. 705 and S. 661 were multiplied and distributed widely. Six hundred and sixteen earhead selections were put under row-test from the varieties Bangaratheega, Kapile Sanna and Halubbalu. Tests in hybridisation and statistical trials on certain strains were conducted.

189. *Ragi.*—Row trials were continued with the selections from K_1, Cox-comb, Nati-ragi, Giddaragi, Chamarajnagar E. S. ragi, South African Ragies,- Dharani ragi.

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190. *Groundnut.*—The comparison of the large number of selections and hybrids were continued during the year. In statistical trials on the Hebbal Farm G. 0250 a hybrid (Tenessee white X Valencia) has given a high yield of 1,442 lbs. of pods per acre.

191. *Jola.*—Local Chitaldrug Bili-jola and Jubbulpuri gave the highest yields in a statistical trial of 12 varieties.

Chemical Section.

192. The work of ascertaining the optimum manurial requirements of crops like sugarcane, cotton, paddy and tobacco started five years ago under statistical methods progressed well during the year.

193. *Sugarcane.*—Repeated experiments have established that the optimum manurial dose of nitrogen for sugarcane in the lighter sandy loams of Mandya is about 400 to 500 lbs. N.

194. *Paddy.*—Experiments conducted during the year have indicated the manurial requirements of paddy to be about 30 lbs. N. whether in the form of groundnut cake or ammonium sulphate or green manure. The high price of paddy has induced the Mysore raiyats to use oil-cake as manure where it is not practicable to grow a green manure crop before paddy.

195. *Cotton.*—After two years of research it has been ascertained that the use of 5 to 6 cwts. of groundnut cake raises the yield of long-staple cotton. In the Irwin Canal area the use of oil-cake for cotton cultivation is becoming popular.

196. *Tobacco.*—The prohibitive cost and difficulty to obtain artificial fertilizers has made the raiyats use oil-cakes. It has been found that the yield is almost the same as that obtained by using artificial fertilizers.

Mycological Section.

197. Investigation was carried on into anabe-roga of arecanut (Ganoderma Lucidum), black-arm of cotton (Pseudomonas malvacearum), sugarcane mosaic, ring disease of potatoes and kari-kaggy roga of paddy (Ephelis oryzas).

Entomological Section.

198. Mass production of the beneficial egg-parasite (Trichogramma minutum R) for release to control the sugarcane stem-borer was continued in the special laboratory at Mandya. The number of infested plants destroyed

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by departmental agency was 187,572 and by estate-owners 4,144,464.

Bee-keeping.

199. This has developed to a commercial scale through the agency of the Bee-keepers' Co-operative Society, Saklespur, which collected over 15,000 lbs. of honey during the year.

Experimental Farms. Hebbal Farm.

200. Several inter-cropping experiments were tried in this farm, such as K_1 and H_{22} ragi, ground nut with A. H. 25, etc. Several varietal trials on sugarcane were also conducted during the year.

Paddy Breeding Station, Nagenahally.

201. The total yield of paddy for the whole farm was 61,248 seers which works out to an average of 1,352 seers per acre. The farm conducted manurial, mycological and cultural experiments as usual and 407 pallas of the several strains of this station were issued to the public.

Babbur Farm.

202. The average yield of cotton was only 130 lbs. per acre. Selection 69 gave the highest yield of cotton. As the level of cane yield in this farm is only about 15 tons per acre, experiments were laid out to try Egyptian and American cotton under irrigation as an alternative to sugarcane.

Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur.

203. Plant-breeding experiments were continued. In pure-line breeding the most promising families are S. 288, S. 353, S. 370, S. 371, S. 433 and S. 434. Two thousand four hundred and fifty-eight seedlings from crosses and 855 from selfed seed were planted in the field. Work on the shot-hole borer of Robusta was also continued. The methods of control of cardamom thrips by chemical treatment were under investigation.

Irwin Canal Farm.

204. This Farm is the central research and experimental station for all irrigated crops. The results of its work are seen in the Mandya Sugar Factory, the Government Ginning and Pressing Factory at Maddur and in the hundreds of curing barns scattered over the irrigated Cigarette tobacco area under the Irwin Canal.

Agricultural Education.

205. The total number of students in the Agricultural School at Hebbal at the end of the year was 55. Nineteen students appeared for the Diploma examination, of whom 17 were successful.

206. There were 15 junior students in the first year's course and 8 senior students under practical training in the second year's course in the Ramakrishna Krishisala. Thirteen students sat for the examination, of whom ten passed.

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207. There were 22 students in the Sri Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala. All the students appeared for the examination and 17 were declared successful.

208. In the Somanahalli Agricultural School, 25 students were admitted during the year. Nineteen out of 24 passed in the examination.

Agricultural Colonies.

209. The three colonies at Kalamuddanadoddi, Nelamakanahalli and Gowdagere have been working satisfactorily.

Agricultural Engineering.

210. One hundred and twenty-nine estimates and plans for agricultural and veterinary buildings were sanctioned during the year. The most important among the new buildings were the hostels at Somanahalli and the Irwin Canal Farm.

211. The workshop undertook 290 work-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000. The workshop also supplied implements and spare parts of the value of Rs. 3,555 during the year. The total value of transactions of the Engineering Section during the year worked up to Rs. 96,410.

Demonstration.

212. Statistical Field experiments started and multiplied to test the results of research and the chain of subvension-farms, demonstration plots and seed-farms developed to transmit the benefits of research to the raiyats' field. Nearly two hundred statistical experiments, varietal, manurial and cultural—were conducted and useful results, were obtained with which the practical farmer could solve important problems and improve the cultivation of his land.

Live Stock Section.

Cattle.

213. *Amrit Mahal.*—At the commencement of the year there were four Amrit Mahal herds consisting of 1,383 animals (305 males and 1,078 females).

214. The total demand of the Amrit Mahal Section under all heads inclusive of the previous year's balance amounted to Rs. 58,595 (Rs. 69,518). A sum of Rs. 23,944 (Rs. 36,903) was collected.

215. An area of 5,688 (7,290) acres was leased out for gram cultivation.

Breeding Stations.

216. There were four Cattle Breeding Stations consisting of purely Amrit Mahal stock at the beginning of the year and one more cattle breeding station was opened at Lakkihalli in Tumkur district during the year.

217. The total strength of animals in all the five cattle breeding stations and at Hebbal Dairy Farm and the combined live-stock farm at Garudapalya was 2,069. One hundred and fifty-three animals were sold during the year. There was a steady demand for supply of good bulls and bull-calves for stud purposes.

Sheep Breeding.

218. The number of District Sheep Breeders' Associations rose from four to five during the year with the opening of one at Mandya. These Associations form the centres for the improvement of sheep breeding industry in the State on a co-ordinated basis between the flock owners and the Department.

219. The number of sheep machine-shorn in the Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association was 27,301 (29,221). Dipping with "kymac" lotion was continued; 4,058 (7,509) sheep were thus treated. The total quantity of wool received from members was 8,953 lbs. (10,846 lbs.).

220. The work of the Mysore Sheep Breeders' Association was satisfactory. The number of animals machine-shorn and the number dipped with "kymac" lotion were 5,450 (5,235) and 1,036 (1,356), respectively.

221. One thousand seven hundred and fifty (1,825) sheep were machine-shorn in the Sheep Breeders' Association at Closepet.

Poultry farming.

222. At the beginning of the year there were 14 poultry farms in the State consisting of improved breeds of poultry. Two farms were closed during the year. The strength of birds at the beginning of the year was 1,917. The number of eggs produced was 1,04,636. The number of eggs sold for hatching purposes was 5,738 and the number of birds raised and sold was 3,077 and 1,260, respectively. The strength of birds at the close of the year was 1,656. White Leg Horn, Rhode Island, Red and Black Minorca were the important foreign breeds of poultry maintained at these farms. The total realisations including the value of the new stock raised during the year amounted to Rs. 9,791 against a total expenditure of Rs. 14,585.

(iii) Sericulture.

Market condition of the silk industry.

223. The prices of indigenous silk and cocoons continued to be favourable due to the increased demand for silk for war purposes and the restricted imports of silk from abroad.

Mulberry cultivation.

224. The area under mulberry in the State increased from 38,480 acres in 1940-41 to about 49,000 acres during the year. One hundred cart-loads of seedling cuttings and 350,000 seedlings were supplied from the Government Silk Farms to the sericulturists free of cost. Improved cultural operations and use of manures are being popularised and a large number of sericulturists used groundnut oil cakes and ammonium sulphate as manures for their mulberry gardens.

Seed upply.

225. The work in all the four organised seed campaign areas, *viz.*, Bidadi, Kunigal, Dodballapur and Malvalli was expanded. At the close of the year, the acreage under mulberry in these areas was 975 acres and the number of selected seed rearers increased to 1,160 (670). Seven lakhs and forty thousand (526,156) pure Mysore disease-free layings were supplied to the selected seed rearers free of cost. A Government grainage was started at Nanjegowdanadoddi in Malvalli taluk and Government have sanctioned the starting of another Government grainage at Bidadi. The number of Government grainages and aided grainages increased to 14 (12) and 62 (40), respectively, and these prepared 15,617,940 (12,363,523) disease-free layings and supplied 14,317,718 (12,257,642) disease-free layings to the sericulturists.

Research, experiment and propaganda

226. Scheme of research on the hibernation of imported univoltine and bivoltine silk worm eggs which was approved by the Imperial Sericulture Committee, was continued. A large number of preparations were made of the testes and overies of silk worms of Mysore race. Interesting stages in the mitotic divisions of the nucleus were observed. Preparations of the meristematic tissues (growing parts) of Mysore mulberry to study the number of chromosomes were made. One lakh fifteen thousand silk worm guts were manufactured and supplied to the Mysore Medical department.

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Filature and reeling.

227. The Mysore Silk Filatures, Ltd., T. Narsipur, continued to work their filatures successfully and about a third of the quantity of silk manufactured by the Company was made available for war purposes. The Mysore Spun Silk Mills at Channapatna continued to work to capacity and supplied a large part of its output for war purposes. The Government Silk Filature at Channapatna under the management of this Company increased the number of basins to 40.

228. The Silk Testing Section of the Department started at Mysore during the year 1938-39, tested 31,194 lbs. (19,605 lbs.) of raw silk.

229. In connection with the scheme of expansion of silk filatures in the State to be undertaken in co-operation with the Government of India it is proposed to erect 1,410 basins, partly by Government and partly by private filature interests. It is also proposed to establish a silk conditioning and testing house in the State for testing silk produced here.

(iv) Civil Veterinary Department.

Contagious Diseases.

230. Rinderpest prevailed in a serious form in Bangalore district and some parts of Kolar district. The total number of outbreaks registered during the year was 242. The number of animals protected by preventive inoculation was 55,952 (46,696). The number of outbreaks of anthrax was 643, and the number of animals protected against it was 23,968 (28,266). There was a marked increase in the number of hæmorrhagic septicæmia registered in Hassan and Chitaldrug districts. Three hundred and fifty-one outbreaks were registered and 46,415 (47,842) inoculations were performed. Two thousand one hundred and twenty-five (2,639) cases of blackquarter were registered and 211,406 (232,403) inoculations were performed.

Veterinary Institutions.

231. The total number of veterinary institutions remained the same (81) as in the previous year. The number of fresh cases admitted for treatment was 421,761 (388,103) and the number of operations and castrations conducted was 27,314 (23,856) and 42,329 (40,726), respectively.

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Rural veterinary Aid.

232. The veterinary officers treated 98,616 (79,511) cases, operated on 1,167 (1,217) animals and castrated 60,941 (47,771) animals during their tours. The staff visited 16,699 villages and attended 117 cattle fairs.

(v) The Serum Institute.

233. The investigation of Johne's disease among cattle and experiments on the diseases affecting poultry in Mysore, partly financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research were continued during the year. The Research Section conducted the routine examination of 2,723 (2,896) smears sent by the staff of the Department. Over 12,01,990 doses of biologicals worth over one and three-quarter lakh of rupees were manufactured against 10,30,052 of the previous year. A large quantity of biologicals was sold to the veterinary departments outside the State. The net profit earned by the Institute during the year was Rs. 1,05,936 (Rs. 94,591).

(vi) Condition of the people.

234. The rainfall was less than that in the previous year in all the districts of the State except in Kadur district, where it was evenly distributed. Several tanks in the State particularly in the Kolar and Tumkur districts did not receive adequate supply of water due to untimely and uneven distribution of *hingar* rains, resulting in partial failure of wet crops. The out-turn of dry crop on the whole was fairly good. The areca crop in Koppa and Sringeri jahgir was slightly damaged on account of *Koleroga* but the disease was soon brought under control.

235. In view of the disturbed conditions of trade due to circumstances arising out of war, the prices of essential commodities have gone up to some extent and are, however, being controlled by the Central and District Committees appointed by Government. Necessary measures were taken to control export of food grains.

236. Seasonal remissions of assessment were granted liberally wherever there was a total or partial failure of crops to the extent of Rs. 2,35,016. Public health was

generally good in all the districts of the State. The year was on the whole a fairly prosperous one for the agriculturists due to the high prices which the agricultural produce fetched.

Cattle Mortality.

237. There was an increase in the total number of deaths of cattle in the State as compared with the previous year. The spread of epidemic diseases, such as Black-quarter, Rinderpest, etc., which prevailed in some parts of the State was checked and the diseases were brought under control by timely treatment.

Accidental Fires.

238. Six hundred and fifty-one cases of accidental fires resulted in the loss of 14 human lives, 254 heads of cattle, 3 horses, 3 dogs and one cat and property estimated at Rs. 2,14,354 (Rs. 1,39,906).

(vii) Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Banks.

239. The following statement indicates the progress made by the Co-operative Movement during the year.

Particulars	1940-41	1941-42	Increase + or decrease —
Number of societies	1,956	1,959	+ 3
Number of members	1,43,370	1,45,057	+ 1,621
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of share capital paid-up ...	53,08,942	53,21,746	+ 12,804
Deposits held	1,31,20,879	1,33,93,208	+ 2,72,329
Loans from the Apex & Central Banks	33,37,123	33,96,597	+ 59,474
Loans from Government ...	3,67,787	3,42,138	— 25,649
Reserve Fund	37,30,103	38,39,791	+ 1,09,688
Other Funds	13,12,437	13,15,375	+ 2,938
Total working capital	2,71,77,271	2,76,08,855	+ 4,31,584
Loans made during the year ...	1,16,72,034	1,13,44,818	— 3,27,266
Loans recovered during the year ...	75,69,158	92,76,950	+17,07,792
Total transactions	9,51,26,345	9,87,14,376	+35,88,031
Net profits	4,05,246	4,37,972	+ 32,666

Loans.

240. The amounts borrowed by societies came to Rs. 6,37,094 (Rs. 5,31,708). Loans to the extent of Rs. 26,40,600 (Rs. 27,18,200) were issued to members for productive purposes, Rs. 27,64,300 (Rs. 28,45,400) for redeeming prior debts, Rs. 15,82,100 (Rs. 16,21,300) for constructing, purchasing, repairing and improving houses, Rs. 2,18,500 (Rs. 2,08,600) for paying land revenue and other taxes, Rs. 22,42,400 (Rs. 22,62,300) for maintenance, and Rs. 18,96,900 (Rs. 20,16,200) for non-productive purposes.

Central Societies.

241. There were six central financing banks and two societies for co-operative education and propaganda. The paid-up share capital and deposits were Rs. 4,29,698 (Rs. 4,09,022) and Rs. 40,28,089 (Rs. 38,18,302), respectively. The Apex Bank issued loans to the extent of Rs. 3,08,555 (Rs. 2,12,781) and recovered Rs. 2,64,015 (Rs. 1,99,099) towards principal and Rs. 1,50,908 (Rs. 1,56,350) towards interest reducing the percentage of overdues from 75·71 to 73 75.

Agricultural Societies.

242. The agricultural Societies consisted of 1341, credit societies, 65 land mortgage societies, 31 grain banks and 13 marketing societies.

243. The agricultural credit societies had a paid-up share capital of Rs. 11,53,908 (Rs. 11,59,091) and working capital of Rs. 65,24,133 (Rs. 65,27,422) and issued loans to the extent of Rs. 16,57,831 (Rs. 11,66,362) and recovered Rs. 15,73,432 (Rs. 10,83,505) reducing the percentage of overdues from 71·2 to 69·5.

Supply societies.

244. The supply societies which were mostly credit ones and the marketing societies continued to work satisfactorily.

Non-agricultural societies.

245. The non-agricultural societies consisted of 338 (329) urban credit societies, 73 (73) consumers' societies and 45 (52) weavers' societies, 173 (161) employers' societies, 25 (26) house building societies and 152 (159) Depressed class societies.

Urban societies.

246. The urban credit societies with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 31,07,675 (Rs. 31,87,713) and working capital of Rs. 1,35,61,100 (Rs. 1,36,89,959) issued loans to the extent of Rs. 84,90,208 (Rs. 93,83,632) and recovered Rs. 60,65,699 (Rs. 58,07,213).

Consumers' societies.

247. The consumers' societies with a working capital of Rs. 27,15,436 (Rs. 26,30,835) purchased articles for Rs. 19,06,423 (Rs. 16,80,592) and sold articles to the extent of Rs. 19,71,693 (Rs. 18,28,428), respectively.

House building societies.

248. The house building societies with a share capital of Rs. 1,48,231 (Rs. 1,48,993) and a working capital of Rs. 9,08,326 (Rs. 9,87,503) had a total transaction of Rs. 10,68,942 (Rs. 12,98,892).

Employers' societies.

249. The employers' societies had a share capital of Rs. 7,50,238 (Rs. 7,19,746), and a working capital of Rs. 17,41,623 (Rs. 17,02,186).

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Co-operative societies for Depressed Classes.

250. The Depressed class societies had a share capital of Rs. 26,682 (Rs. 29,644) and a working capital of Rs. 1,00,590 (Rs. 1,05,931).

Land mortgage bank.

251. The lending operations of the land mortgage scheme were extended to eleven places during the year. The central land mortgage bank with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,38,700 (Rs. 1,24,500) and debenture capital of Rs. 15,11,000 (Rs. 12,99,700) sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 3,11,092 (Rs. 2,90,060) and recovered Rs. 1,59,936 (Rs. 1,34,742) the percentage of overdues to the demand being 0·39 (0·48) during the year.

Primary land mortgage Co-operative societies.

252. The primary land mortgage societies with a share capital of Rs. 1,66,554 (Rs. 1,47,175) had a working capital of Rs. 17,68,602 (Rs. 14,93,288) and transactions to the extent of Rs. 13,75,804 (Rs. 13,14,378), respectively.

253. A total cost of Rs. 1,65,164 (Rs. 1,58,173) was incurred by Government on the administration of the Department.

(viii) Forests.

Area and Classification.

254. The area of State Forests, Reserved Lands, Village and Minor Forests at the close of the year was 4383·79 square miles, made up of the following:—

		Square miles.
State Forests	...	3,807·71
Reserves under Section 35 (iii)	...	78·81
Village Forests	...	89·70
Minor Forests	...	407·57
Total	...	4,383·79

255. *Settlement, Demarcation, Survey and Working Plans.*—Out of 54 (38) blocks which were due for settlement 1, 6 (14) blocks were settled and notified as State forests. One hundred and one miles and four furlongs of external boundaries recently constituted were cut at a cost of Rs. 1,308. Twenty forests with an area of 60 square miles were surveyed during the year.

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Communications and buildings.

256. A sum of Rs. 34,472 (Rs. 58,716) was spent on roads and bridges, Rs. 9,987 on new buildings and repairs of existing buildings.

Grazing.

257. Regenerated areas and annual coupes were closed to grazing all the year round. Harvesting of grass in closed areas and lopping of fodder trees in Chitaldrug division were permitted owing to famine conditions.

Regeneration

258. The general progress of natural regeneration of all species other than teak was satisfactory. In ghat forests, regeneration of dhuma, balagi, Nagasampige and white cedar was continued. In Bhadravati division greater stress was laid on the introduction of fast growing fuel species. Bamboo areas in the Bhadravati division were worked under a three-year felling rotation for supply of bamboos to the Mysore Paper Company.

Artifical regeneration.

259. Considerable progress in the artificial regeneration of exploited areas and in the afforestation of barren lands and areas lost to production was achieved. Four hundred and twenty-two acres in high forests were planted with teak stumps. Two thousand and five hundred cinchona ledgeriana and 3,500 cinchona rebusta basketed seedlings were planted at Kemmangandi. Four hundred and ninety-eight acres of barren waste lands in the maidan divisions were reclaimed for productive purposes by stocking them with casuarina. One hundred and five acres under the Irwin canal in the Mandya district were stocked with casuarina and sisso. A three year plan for intensive regeneration of areas exploited for supply of fuel to Mysore Iron and Steel Works was put into execution during the year.

Exploitation (i) Timber.

260. The quantity of timber cut in forests during the year was 1,050,000 (870,573) c.ft. In addition 4,521 (4,656) balagi poles were obtained from the ghat forests of the Shimoga Sagar divisions. For the first time, the ghat forests of the Kadur division were exploited and 1914 poles were delivered,at the Wood Preservation Plant, Bhadravati, for treatment and supply to indentors. 10,318 sleepers were supplied to M. S. M. and S. I. R. railways. 57,023 cubic feet of timber was supplied to Kolar Gold Field. The lesser known timber species like sudagenasu, chikkani, gulmavu, kaidhupe, surahonne, hadasale were exploited in large quantities mainly for meeting the growing demands of the supply department of the Government of India.

(ii) Sandal-wood.

261. The quantity of rough sandalwood collected was 2,513 (1,545) tons. The supplies to the Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, came to 1,777 (1,360) tons of prepared wood. The revenue realised from the sale of good wood and white wood was Rs. 2,28,155 (Rs. 2,11,516).

(iii) Fuel.

262. Ninety-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-two tons of fuel and 16,050 tons of charcoal were collected departmentally and supplied to the major industrial concerns. In addition, 30,190 tons of fuel were collected in the forests of the Shimoga Circle for carbonisation and supply of charoal during the monsoon months. The preparation of charcoal was undertaken in the Mysore division for the first time. The results were satisfactory.

(iv) Saw Mill.

263. The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked for 304 (305) days. The quantity of timber sawn was 89,561 (79,243) c.ft. The Mill had to be worked in two shifts off and on to meet the growing demands. The amount realised by the sale and supply of sawn materials produced in the Mill was Rs. 1,12,334.

Wood Preservation Plant.

264. Two hundred and eighty-three (446) charges of poles, sleepers, rafters and fencing materials equivalent to 69,090 (1,43,489) c.ft. were treated in the plant. Four thousand and twenty-one were treated and supplied to the Supply Department of the Government of India and 2,714 poles were supplied to the Electrical department. Twenty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven sleepers were supplied to the Mysore State Railway and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works.

Forest Research Laboratory.

265. In the Forest Research Laboratory, investigations to determine the physcial properties of local timbers were continued. As a result of this, it has been possible to select substitutes in locally available timbers for many of the finished products like bobbins, spindles, etc. The experiments connected with the manufacture of battery separators reached a stage when it was considered promising to make commercial trials in a pilot plant. An electrically operated timber seasoning kiln was installed.

Lac cultivation.

266. Two hundred and sixty-nine maunds of crude lac were supplied to the Mysore Lac and Paint Works. Attempts to increase the area under lac cultivation were successful and it is hoped that in the very near future it would be possible

to supply much larger quantities. The manufacture of button lac which is in great demand was also attempted, the quality of which was well commented upon by the artisans engaged in the lacquerware industry.

Elephants.

267. One calf was presented to Sri Shankar Mutt, Kumbakonum and another to Sri Kudli Sringeri Mutt. One calf was sent to the Mysore Palace. Two calves were sold and one died during the year. At the end of the year there were 47 elephants under the control of the Department. The quantity of timber drawn and the number of balagi poles dragged was 637,145 c.ft. and 7,387, respectively.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbies.

268. At the end of year, there were 28 colonies with a population of 1,610.

Game Sanctuary.

269. The Venugopal Wild Life Park in the Mysore division and the Game Sanctuary in the Bhadravati division were maintained. Sacrebyle plantation in the Shimoga division was constituted a Game Preserve. Devbal Block I in the Shimoga division, Yemmedoddi block and Hadikere West State forest in the Kadur district were notified as Tiger Preserves.

Education.

270. The Forest School for the training of students for eventual absorption as Rangers was re-opened and eleven graduates were selected for training. The Foresters' school at Shimoga was continued with a third batch of new entrants to the service.

Forest offences.

271. The number of cases for disposal was 1,463 inclusive of 112 cases carried over from last year. Of these 1,306 cases were disposed of. The amount of compensation fees recovered was Rs. 13,363. The number of cases of injury to sandal trees reported was 108 and the number of cases disposed of was 98 including some of the pending cases of previous year. The amount of damages recovered was Rs. 1,938.

Finance.

272. Excluding the net realisation by the sale of sandalwood oil and treated timber, the revenue and expenditure of the Department were Rs. 23,36,270 (Rs. 20,04,953) and Rs. 15,16,025 (Rs. 14,40,327), respectively.

CHAPTER VI.—TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

(i) Trade.

General.

273. The total rail-borne trade in merchandise was 24,074,342 (22,508,455) maunds valued at Rs. 31,72,07,600 (Rs. 27,63,53,000). The total trade increased by 6·96 per cent in quantity and 14·8 per cent in value.

Imports.

274. The total imports by railway were 16,730,777 (15,047,666) maunds valued at Rs. 20,87,85,300 (Rs. 16,55,88,000). The imports increased by 11·2 per cent in quantity and by 26 per cent in value. The quantity of manufactures imported amounted to 5,299,606 (3,831,996) maunds valued at Rs. 15,22,74,000.

Exports.

275. The total rail-borne exports decreased from 7,460,789 maunds to 7,343,565 maunds in quantity, and from Rs. 11,07,65,000 to Rs. 10,84,22,300 in value, the percentage of decrease being 1·59 in quantity and 2·1 in value.

276. The arrangements made by the Department for the collection of statistics of road-borne trade at all the important Government-managed frontier toll-gates of the State were continued. The total volume and value of trade in merchandise by road amounted to 4,590,432 (4,204,031) railway maunds and Rs. 7,01,26,412 (Rs. 3,68,63,396), respectively, of which the imports accounted for 1,936,136 maunds valued at Rs. 3,69,61,421 and the exports for 2,654,296 maunds valued at Rs. 3,31,64,991.

(ii) Industries.

General.

277. There was a marked improvement in the general industrial and commercial conditions in the State during the year. The several orders of the Supply Department of the Government of India for stores required for war purposes through small-scale industries gave a fillip to some of the small industries of the State for development. The working of the industrial concerns continued to be satisfactory, and production, sales and profits further increased during the year while several new investigations and

The maunds mentioned in this denote Railway maunds (82 2/7 lbs)

schemes of expansion were also undertaken in many of the concerns.

Large industrial establishments.

278. The total number of large industrial establishments in the State during the year was 417, employing on an average 80,455 (73,921) persons daily. Of the above establishments, 381 were perennial and the remaining 36 were seasonal.

Cotton mills.

279. There were nine cotton mills working in the State and of these, four were engaged in producing cotton yarn and piece-goods, one in the production of cotton yarn, three in the production of cotton piece-goods and one in the manufacture of hosiery. The total quantity of yarn and piece-goods produced during the statistical year ending 31st March 1942 were 25,163,000 lbs. (25,876,000 lbs.) and 45,876,000 lbs. (44,577,000 lbs.), respectively.

Woollen mills.

280. There were five woollen mills working in the State. The number of spindles and looms working in these mills was 9,450 (9,417) and 173 (401), respectively. The total production of woollen goods was 5,204,300 lbs. (7,533,700 lbs.) valued at Rs. 79,82,300 (Rs. 62,31,092), respectively.

Tanning centres.

281. Tanning centres at Doddasiddavvanahalli, Chitaldrug district and Hulikunte, Tumkur district were continued. A centre at Malvalli, Mandya district, was started during the year. Leather articles of good quality are being produced at Doddasiddavvanahalli and a leather goods making class was started at the Industrial School, Channapatna.

Central Industrial Workshop.

282. The total value of work turned out at the Central Industrial Workshop was Rs. 1,36,060 (Rs. 1,11,002). The Button section which was opened last year with a capital expenditure of Rs. 7,000 worked satisfactorily and supplied buttons made of cocoanut shell and horn to the Supply Department of the Government of India and local market.

Soap Factory.

283. The Government Soap Factory continued to work satisfactorily. The total sales amounted to Rs. 8,80,664 (Rs. 6,34,152).

Government Porcelain Factory.

284. The electric tunnel kiln was brought into regular operation during the year and has been working satisfactorily. The amount realised by sale of the manufactured articles was Rs. 2,63,235 (Rs. 1,77,400).

Government Electric Factory.

285. The Factory continued to manufacture, among others, articles required by the Supply Department of the Government of India. Stirrup pumps, electric sirens and steel helmets required by the A. R. P. were some of the new products of the factory. Sale of manufactured articles amounted to Rs. 5,10,338 (Rs. 4,72,882).

Government Silk Weaving Factory.

286. The factory was mainly engaged in meeting the orders of the Supply Department of the Government of India while the production of the normal items of manufacture was undertaken only to a limited extent. The total sales amounted to Rs. 3,95,352 (Rs. 3,36,991).

Industrial and Testing Laboratory.

287. The output and sales of this concern further increased substantially during the year. Its new products, *viz.*, liver extract, acetates, cream of tartar, citrates, etc., have all contributed to the increase. The total sales amounted to Rs. 3,23,360 (Rs. 2,33,579).

Dichromate Factory.

288. Although this is the first year of working, the production of the factory has been on the whole satisfactory. The amount realised by sales was Rs. 26,395.

Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers.

289. There was a good demand for the products of the Company. The total sales amounted to Rs. 10,93,000.

Bitumen Section.

290. The production of bitumen went down considerably due to the non-availability of the chief raw material, spramex. The total production in the Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan plants was 234,705 (425,180). One hundred and ten thousand and seven hundred and fifty (274,575) and 56,065 (2,03,767) gallons, respectively.

Government Lac and Paint Works, Mysore.

291. The amount realised by the sale of articles manufactured was Rs. 1,00,040 (Rs. 59,893). The factory has undertaken new lines of manufacture such as anti-corrosive paint, camouflage paint, and machine grey paint and paint remover.

Khadi Centre.

292. In view of the increased prices of yarn and khadi cloth, several new centres were started at the instance of the District Boards. There were 4,200 (4,000) spinners and 150 (180) weavers working in the Badanval centre. The value of khadi production was Rs. 52,709.

293. In the Kolar Wool Spinning Centre, woollen fabrics worth Rs. 12,705 were produced. The realisation from sales amounted to Rs. 15,565 (Rs. 8,743). In the Hosur Khadi Centre, the production was of the value of Rs. 4,654 (Rs. 3,220) and the realisations amounted to Rs, 6,899 (Rs. 5,071).

294. In the non-departmental centres at Aimangala, Ajjampur and Tagadur, khadi worth Rs. 40,066 (Rs. 17,999) was produced; and the value of khadi sold amounted to Rs. 43,639 (Rs. 29,878).

Industrial Education.

295. There were ten industrial schools working under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce. Besides, there were two private industrial schools and 17 home industries classes receiving grant-in-aid from the Department. The number of students who were under training in all the above institutions was 2,020 (2,006). The expenditure incurred on industrial education amounted to Rs. 1,76,397 (Rs. 1,24,520). Three hundred and fifty one (426) scholarships amounting to Rs. 9,621 (Rs. 12,152) were disbursed. The output of the industrial schools was valued at Rs. 41,336 (Rs. 35,701) and the realisation from sales amounted to Rs. 46,733 (Rs. 35,791).

Home Industries.

296. The number of students who were under training in all the 17 home industries classes was 735 (640). The total grant given was Rs. 8,650 (Rs. 8,020).

Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

297. In the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, arrangements were made for imparting training in art-drawing, painting, modelling, designing and industrial art. Three hundred and thirty-four (320) students were under training and 65 (41) students of the Government high schools attended the fitters' and machine-shop classes of the Institute. The number of scholarships granted was 131 (117) of the value of Rs. 8,387 (Rs. 9,968). The value of articles produced in the Workshop section was Rs. 93,521 (Rs. 75,596) while the sales amounted to Rs. 1,27,694 (Rs. 90,500).

Scholarships

298. Three scholarships of the total value of Rs. 1,300 (Rs. 2,170) were awarded for the study of industrial subjects. Of these, one was awarded for the study of painting, drawing and designing at Bombay, one each for the study of industrial technology and fine arts at the Benares Hindu University and Kalabhavanam (Shanti Niketan), respectively.

Handloom Weaving.

299. Handloom weaving is another important major cottage industry of the State providing occupation and livelihood to about 35,000 weavers and their families. Demonstration parties, as usual, were sent round all over

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the State to train the weavers in improved methods of weaving and to supply them with new designs. These demonstration parties trained more than 1,000 persons in the use of improved appliances.

Yarn Depots. **300.** Thirty yarn depots were working in important weaving centres of the State for supplying yarn to the weavers at market rates. The yarn supplied amounted to Rs. 1,17,899 (Rs. 57,975).

Village Industries. **301.** Among the rural industries already introduced and established on improved lines, mention may be made of the manufacture of agricultural and other implements of daily use, coir-making, manufacture of lacquerware and wooden toys, mat-weaving, leather stitching, knitting, paper making by hand, pottery, rattan work, manufacture of polish, nakki and gota making, tanning, curing of hides and skins, button making, tile making, brass works and village ghanas.

Weights and Measures. **302.** The use of certified weights and measures is in force in 43 (42) notified areas. The testing staff tested and stamped 20,739 (17,028) weights and measures. A sum of Rs. 1,315 (Rs. 977) was realised as testing fees.

Patents and Designs. **303.** Thirty (16) applications for patents were filed. Of these, two originated in Mysore, 27 in India and one came from abroad. Twenty-four were accepted. Twenty-six applications and certificates for renewal of patents were granted.

Emporiums and Sales Depots. **304.** There were six (7) Emporiums and sales depots in the State and one at Tirupati for purposes of display and sale of industrial and commercial products of the State. The Show and Sales Depots at Bombay, Madras and Secunderabad were closed during the latter part of the year.

Marketing Department.

305. The Marketing Survey Work in the State which was started on the lines indicated in the scheme inaugurated by the Government of India was continued during the year. The establishment of a regulated market for cotton and groundnut at Davangere at a total cost of Rs. 3,25,297 is under consideration. The possibilities of starting other regulated markets in several other parts of the State are also being investigated. General rules under the Mysore

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Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act of 1940 have been brought into force with effect from 4th February 1942. Grading of eggs and several fruits like oranges, mangoes, grapes and figs on an experimental scale was conducted. A Market News Service was organised and arrangement made to broadcast the daily commodities in the Bangalore market through the "Akashavani" Broadcasting Station at Mysore.

Labour.

306. The work relating to labour was distributed in April 1941, between the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, and the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, the former being responsible for working of legislation in regard to factories and the collection of statistics concerning industrial labour, while the latter, as *Ex-officio* Commissioner of Labour, was invested with powers and duties relating to labour welfare, conciliation of industrial disputes, and compilation of statistics relating to workmen's compensation. Subsequently, the Department of Labour was established by Government for the purpose of carrying out the duties under the provisions of the Mysore Labour (Emergency) Act, 1941, which was permanently placed on the Statute Book in January 1942 and for the promotion generally of labour welfare and speedy settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration. A Court of Arbitration was constituted in January 1942 and Rules under the Labour Act were brought into force in June 1942.

307. There was a surplus of trained labour in the textile industry. Most of them found employment in industrial concerns engaged in the execution of war orders. Demand and supply of labour in all the important industrial concerns was reported to be satisfactory. Except for some spasmodic labour troubles, a peaceful atmosphere prevailed in the State. Forty-three Associations of employees in industrial undertakings were formed since the promulgation of the Mysore (Emergency) Act, 1941, of which 42 were registered up to June 1942 with a membership of 35,522 employees.

er of workers involved in the
total number of working hours

organised industrial concerns
over Labour Welfare Scheme.
made in the matter of housing
cilities, bonus and sick leave for

a number of amendments to the
Act was made by Amendment

cases that came up for disposal
for Workmen's Compensation,
sed of. Of these, 55 related to
l. Compensation amounting to
was deposited and Rs. 37,702

aternity Benefit Act, 1937, was
it Act, XXXI of 1942, providing
isions of the Act to women

315. The number of firm
year was 163 (131). Fifty-thre
the Mysore Partnership Act
There were 209 (163) firms at th

316. Under the Insuranc
registered.

(iii) Posts and

317. There were 580 (581
of which 4 were head offices, 9
offices, and 427 branch offices. T
force in 49 villages. At the en
telegraph offices, of which 14
offices and the remaining non-g

318. Three thousand fou
(2,271) wireless licenses were is
revenue realised on the above
(Rs. 30,965).

319. The 'Akashavani' br
was taken over by Government
run by them as a Government
swami was appointed as its Dir

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CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC WORKS, RAILWAYS AND ELECTRICITY.

(i) Public Works.

Buildings.

322. The following large building works were in progress:—District Office building, Mandya, costing Rs. 2,68,092; General Hospital at Mandya, costing Rs. 1,88,570, Transformer hall in the Government Porcelain Factory at Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,12,400; Factory style roofed machine shed in Government Press, Bangalore, costing Rs. 1,17,425; New High school at Malleswaram, costing Rs. 1,15,805; Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan, costing Rs. 2,27,288 and Col. Crawford Hospital, at Saklespur costing Rs. 1,14,200.

Bridges.

323. The following important bridge works were in progress:—Across the river Suvarnavathi on Hondrabal-Chamarajnagar road, costing Rs. 63,650; across the river Tunga near Tirthahalli, costing Rs. 2,05,440; across the Bhadra river near Kalasa, costing Rs. 1,00,000; across the Dandavathi near Sorab, Shimoga district, costing Rs. 43,000; a girder bridge across the Vedavathi near Allapur, Chitaldrug district, costing Rs. 2,09,000. Of these, Sri Jaya Chamarajendra bridge at Tirthahalli and Dandavathi bridge were completed and opened for traffic during the year.

Roads.

324. The following important roads were in progress:—The road from Yelandur to Mamballi, costing Rs. 40,000; the Channagiri-Shivani road in Shimoga district, costing Rs. 40,300 and the Alur-Biccode road in Hassan district, costing Rs. 32,000. Improvements were carried out to Nanjangud-Hura road, the Mysore-Bogadi-Gaddige road in Mysore district, Bangalore-Bellary road, Bangalore-Varthur road, Bangalore-Dommasandra road in Bangalore district, the ghat section of Shimoga-Mangalore road in the Shimoga district, and the ghat section of the Bangalore-Mangalore road in the Hassan district. Seven road works in the Tumkur district, 12 in Chitaldrug district and two in Kadur district were under progress during the year out of the Railway Cess Fund. The scheme for asphalting the

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surface of important roads out of Loan Funds was pursued though to a limited extent during the year. Some of the important roads were tarred during the year.

Irrigation works—tanks.

325. Large irrigation works of a protective nature financed from Irrigation Development Fund were taken up for execution. Of these, the following were in progress during the year:—

326. The Marconahalli reservoir in Kunigal taluk, costing Rs. 29 lakhs; a new tank at Honnamachanahalli, costing Rs. 3,22,500; the Thippaganahalli tank in Goribidnur taluk, costing Rs 2·5 lakhs; the Markandeya tank in Bowringpet taluk, costing Rs. 4,34,000, the Alahalli tank in Kankanhalli taluk, costing Rs. 3,28,000; the Kanva reservoir near Kannamangala in Channapatna taluk, costing Rs. 15,72,760; the Byramangala tank in Closepet taluk, costing Rs. 9,38,700, the Parasurampur tank in Challakere taluk, costing Rs. 3,80,000, the tank across the Gundihalla near Pokurthi in Molakalmuru taluk, costing Rs. 1,82,000. Of these, works connected with the Marconahalli reservoir, Thippaganahalli tank, Markandeya tank and Alahalli tank were completed. The restoration of tanks is taken up on a large scale in accordance with a triennial programme approved by Government. The total number of major tanks in the State is 2,656, of which 2,467 have been restored to end of 1941-42. The total number of minor tanks in the State is 20,803, of which 5,260 tanks have been restored to end of June 1942.

Anicuts and Channels.

327. Among the large works of this class that were in progress, mention may be made of the construction of an anicut across the Nugu river in Heggaddevankote taluk, costing Rs. 5,12,018; the Chandanahalli anicut in Kunigal taluk, costing Rs. 1,13,700 and the Anjanapur reservoir and channels in Shikarpur taluk, costing Rs. 17,81,459.

328. The total length of river channels outside the scope of Krishnarajsagar Works was 450 miles. The atchakat under the river channels and the area irrigated during the year were 62,150 acres and 12½ guntas and 49,761 acres and 20½ guntas, respectively.

329. The final grant for the several works, the execution of which was entrusted to the Public Works Department, stood at Rs. 1,12,71,258 (Rs. 1,15,11,481).

Krishnaraj Sagar and Allied Works.

Administrative measures.

330. The Irrigation Circlecomprised of the Krishnaraj Sagar, Irwin Canal, Irwin Canal Construction and Lower Channels Divisions. The Irwin Canal Tract Roads Sub-Division and the Project Sub-Division, Mandya, were amalgamated during the year, and the new Sub-Division constituted for opening the left bank channel from Mandagere Anicut across the river Hemavathi was continued.

Joint Gaugings.

331. In accordance with Rule 3 of the rules for regulation of Krishnaraj Sagar, current meter gaugings were conducted jointly with the officers of Madras at the Chunchinkatte Standard Gauging Station on the Cauvery, during the flood season of 1941, to verify the curves of discharges of 1938. The Power Channel at Sivasamudram was also gauged jointly with Madras during April and May 1941. Trial gaugings were conducted independently also to calibrate the gauge in the new Shimsha Power Channel. The meters required for gauging work during the year 1942-43, were rated jointly at the Guindy Rating Tank, Madras. The Irwin Canal and the two Low Level Canals were also gauged at regular intervals.

Irwin Canal.

332. The execution of the several branches of Irwin Canal made good progress. The Irwin Canal System opened so far for irrigation consists of nearly 700 miles length of main branches and distributary channels including minors.

333. The total area for which water was made available to end of June 1942 was 110,000 acres. The extent actually under irrigation to end of the year was 68,734 acres. For growing more food and fodder crops in the State, measures were considered to increase the existing area under paddy cultivation by an extent of 30,000 acres. The block system of irrigation in vogue in previous years was suitably modified to meet the present condition.

334. The total outlay on the Irwin Canal Works from the commencement after taking into account the "Receipts on Capital Account," excluding acreage contribution and

sale value of lands and outlay on "Development Works," was Rs. 2,04,51 829 to end of June 1942.

Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee.

335. The Krishnaraj Sagar Working Committee met once and dealt with several important problems connected with the Irwin Canal Scheme and development of irrigation thereunder.

Malaria control.

336. The problem of dealing with malaria in the Irwin Canal area received special consideration during the year. A special grant of Rs. 8·0 lakhs was sanctioned for undertaking permanent engineering measures to prevent and control malaria in the irrigation tract according to an approved programme. A sum of Rs. 1,35,000 was spent during the year on the works in the several sections of the tract.

337. Three hundred and six miles of tract roads were opened to end of June 1942 in the canal area at a cost of Rs. 6·07 lakhs for the benefit of the villages served by the Irwin Canal and its branch channels.

Jog Power Scheme.

338. The Jog Power Scheme was thoroughly examined during the year in all its aspects by Committees of experts and by consulting engineers, and according to their advice, it was proposed to advance certain items so that a larger block of power might be available from the outset. This scheme is designed to generate 64,000 H. P. at an estimated cost of Rs. 358·0 lakhs. The work is proceeding on this basis and necessary orders have been placed for the equipment required with the help of the Departments of the Government of India in securing necessary priorities for importing the equipment from abroad.

339. The total outlay booked on the Civil Engineering works from the commencement to end of the year was Rs. 62,76,541 and the total outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 35,00,079 against the grant of Rs. 34,79,500.

340. As regards the Electrical Engineering works connected with the scheme, the following preliminary works were in progress and an outlay of Rs. 92,353 was booked during the year, bringing the total outlay on these works to Rs. 8,39,023 to end of June 1942:—

(i) Construction of the first circuit of the Jog-Bhadravati Transmission line,

(ii) Installing telephone lines and power lines for supply of power for the construction works at Jog and Hirebhasgar.

(iii) Installing trolley lines and hoist.

(ii) Railways.

Open Lines.

341. The present open line mileage owned by the State, Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway Company and Distict Boards is 757·70 miles, same as for last year. Of this, 9·88 miles comprise of the Broad Gauge line of the Kolar Gold Field Railway branch, which is worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

342. The total capital invested on all the State lines amounted to Rs. 690·12 (Rs. 682·75) lakhs, of which 33·26 lakhs were contributed by local bodies. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 7·37 (Rs. 9·06) lakhs. The total gross earnings from all the State lines were Rs. 105·39 (Rs. 94·47) lakhs. The working expenses including contribution to depreciation fund and surplus profits amounted to Rs. 77·55 (Rs. 66·29) lakhs. The resulting net revenue to Government was Rs. 27·84 (Rs. 28·18) lakhs.

Lines worked by M. & S. M Railway Co.

343. The gross earnings of the line worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co. (Kolar Gold Field Railway), amounted to Rs. 1·99 (Rs. 2·06) lakhs. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 1·09 (Rs. 1·08) lakhs resulting in a net earning of Rs. 0·90 (Rs. 0·98) lakh.

Depreciation Fund.

344. The opening balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 21·66 (Rs. 12·46) lakhs. A sum of Rs. 20·34 (Rs. 10·50) lakhs was contributed to the fund from the revenues of the Railway. After deducting a sum of Rs. 2·77 (Rs. 2·31) lakhs for renewal and replacement charges, there remained a closing balance of Rs 39·23 lakhs.

Stores.

345. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,36,976 (Rs. 7,98,948). Stores to the extent of Rs. 20,32,885 (Rs. 21,45, 234) were added. The issues were valued at Rs. 16,55,237 (Rs. 22,07,206), leaving a closing balance of stock worth Rs. 11,14,624

Train Service

346. With a view to economise the use of coal and other consumables, some of the passenger and shuttle trains were cancelled on the Mysore-Arsikere, Mysore-Chamarajnagar and Arsikere-Harihar Sections. For the convenience

of passengers running of through carriages between Bangalore City-Talaguppa, Bangalore City-Sagara, Mysore-Sagara, Mysore-Shimoga town and Bangalore City-Chitaldrug was continued, in addition to running a through rake in conjunction with the M. S. M. Railway. One bogie third with luggage accommodation and one F. S. T. were also run by mail trains between Bangalore City and Secunderabad.

Accidents

347. There were no serious accidents involving loss of life or serious injuries to passengers and railway staff. Four persons committed suicide by throwing themselves in front of running trains, and two persons jumped out from running trains and died due to their own carelessness. Six trespassers were run-over and killed while they were trying to cross the track against moving trains.

General

348. The work on the crossing station at Nagenhalli between Mysore and Paschimavahini was completed during the year and the station was opened for all kinds of traffic except live-stock, with effect from 1st April 1942.

Mysore Traffic Board.

349. Two meetings of the Mysore Traffic Board were held during the year. The Mysore Motor Spirit Rationing Order came into force with effect from 1st September 1941. With a view to economise petrol, preference was given to buses fitted with charcoal gas apparatus. The rules regarding seating capacity were suitably relaxed. To regulate taxi fares, rules were issued making it obligatory to fix taxi meters to motor cabs and the taxi fares were also fixed. The head lights of motor vehicles were ordered to be dimmed with a view to prevent accidents.

Toll-gate

350. The total number of toll-gates was 63, out of which 47 were worked departmentally. The total income from all toll-gates for the year was Rs. 2,21,600.

(iii) Electrical Department.

Capital outlay

351. The capital outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme excluding stock and suspense amounted to Rs. 7,46,509 (Rs. 13,64,820) and that on Automatic Telephones to Rs. 28,564 (Rs. 46,850). A sum of Rs. 2,78,231 was spent on the electrification of towns and villages and Rs. 13,987 on supply of power to irrigation pumps. Extension of

P. W. D., RAILWAYS AND ELECTRICITY.

service to power and lighting installations and improvements of the existing distribution system cost Rs. 2,78,231. The expenditure from the Depreciation Fund amounted to Rs. 1,22,859. The closing balance of the Depreciation Fund was Rs. 1,09,13,201, the value of works executed for the Palace and certain departments of Government was Rs. 2,93,243.

Power generation and distribution.

352. The power generated was 31,08,18,400 B.O.T.U. of which 24,71,55,703 B.O.T.U. were distributed to power, lighting and pumping installations. Three hundred and nine power installations and 2066 lighting installations were added, bringing the total number in service to 6,030 of the former and 46,167 of the latter. Besides these, there were 17,774 street lights.

Stores.

353. The value of stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 23,20,801. Articles worth Rs. 11,75,530 were purchased and receipts due to transfers of stores within the department or returns from works amounted to Rs. 16,79,405. Stores of the value of Rs. 26,75,140 were issued, transferred within the department, or sold. The year closed with a balance of stores worth Rs. 25,00,596.

Workshop.

354. The Mysore and Sivasamudram workshops manufactured stores valued at Rs. 31,780.

Interruptions and Accidents.

355. Interruptions due to line and other troubles were seventeen. There were fourteen fatal accidents.

Finance.

356. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 96,86,004 and the working expenses to Rs. 31,05,798. The capital outlay during the year was Rs. 13,59,739. The profit allowing for interest on capital outlay less interest on depreciation fund was Rs. 41,28,922 (Rs. 32,28,639) which worked out to 7.08 (5.61) per cent on total capital.

GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

CHAPTER VIII.—GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES.

Geology.

Minerals other than gold.

357. Minerals produced in the State, other than gold, include chromite, kaolin, magnesite, manganese, mica, asbestos, ochres, soapstone, quartz, felspar and ornamental stones of an estimated value of Rs. 5,86,500. The area covered by the mining leases and prospecting licenses was 39,228 (47,122) acres. In addition, about 13 (12) acres of land were held under licenses for quarrying ornamental stones. The number of mining leases, licenses and certificates of approval current was 149 (154). The total estimated value of the various minerals which were supplied by the Department, to the Government industrial concerns, amounted to about Rs. 64,000 (Rs. 62,000).

358. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works mined 44,308·7 tons of iron ore, 576·4 tons of manganese ore, 32,346·30 tons of limestone and 2,600 tons of dolomite.

Mineral survey and prospecting.

359. About 300 square miles of country were explored for the location of new deposits of quartz, felspar, kaolin, galena, copper pyrites, Fuller's earth and earth soda. Detailed prospecting operations were conducted for beryl, quartz, felspar, kaolin, galena and copper pyrites, gold quartz and pyrites. Intensive prospecting on the gold bearing quartz in the Palavanhalli area (Shimoga district) were continued and 125 trial pits were sunk in the selected areas. Investigation on auriferous reefs and extraction of alluvial gold were also attempted and as a result of washing about 10,000 c. ft. of alluvial soil, ten tolas and six grains of gold were recovered. The alluvial washings so far yielded a little more than 20 tolas of gold and by selling this at Bangalore a sum of Rs. 1,038 was realised.

Finance.

360. The total mining revenue (other than royalty on gold) was Rs. 99,827 (Rs. 56,536). The expenditure of the Department for the year was Rs. 68,585 (Rs. 59,285).

(ii) Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mines.

361. As in previous years, gold mining operations were carried on in the four mines of Kolar Gold Field, *viz.*,

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the Mysore, Champion Reef, Nundydroog and Oorgaum. The total output of gold was 285,832·542 (289,241·709) ozs. The total value realised was £2,494,062(£2,445,737),showing an increase of £ 48,325. The Companies paid a dividend of £2,237,014 (£324,127). Out of a total demand of Rs. 23,70,189 under royalty, Rs. 19,79,408 were collected. Under the duty on Gold Act, Rs. 25,15,161 were collected.

Mining Labour.

362. The number of persons employed in the mining industry was 26,640 (28,455). In the Gold Mines 24,069 Indians were employed Sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-seven persons were employed underground and 8,689 (8,692) persons on the surface. No woman was employed underground. Of the surface labour, 906 (1,021) were women. The general working hours underground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year.

Accidents.

363. The total number of accidents was 267 (246), of these, 25 were fatal and 242 serious. Enquiries were instituted in all cases. In the 25 fatal accidents, 30 persons were either killed or died as a result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 0·99 (1·38) per 1,000 persons employed.

Workmen's Compensation.

364. Sixty-four (69) claims for compensation, relating to 42 (37) fatalities, 22 (30) cases of permanent partial disablement arose from accidents in the mines on the Kolar Gold Field. The compensation awarded amounted to Rs. 52,626 (Rs. 44,554). In addition, compensation amounting to Rs. 22,795 (Rs. 22,678) was paid in cases of temporary disablement. Compensation amounting to Rs. 2,45,993 (Rs. 2,01,658) in 644 (551) cases of silicosis was also paid.

Prosecutions.

365. There were 47 (23) prosecutions in respect of theft and illegal possession of mining materials, involving 84 (31) persons, of whom 57 (28) were convicted. Forty-five (13) prosecutions were also launched for offences under the Mysore Mines Act. Six (3) persons were prosecuted in connection with accidents.

Explosives.

366. Thirteen (9) licenses were granted by Government for the possession and sale of specified explosives (other than fulminates) from magazines. The District Magistrates issued 756 (870) licenses for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives. All the main and subsidiary magazines and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft heads were inspected by the officers of the

GEOLOGY, MINES AND EXPLOSIVES

Department. There were in all 38 (53) accidents due to explosives resulting in the death of 15 (11) persons and serious injuries to 39 (81) others.

Petroleum.

367. Two hundred and fifty (239) licenses were issued under the Mysore Petroleum Act and Rules, of which 205 (190) were for dangerous petroleum and 45 (49) for non-dangerous petroleum. The total quantity of dangerous petroleum and kerosene imported into the State during the calendar year 1941 were 3,721,167 (3,323,552) and 3,877,148 (3,742,174) gallons, respectively. In addtion, 145,963 gallons of power alcohol manufactured at the Mysore Sugar Factory, Mandya, were blended with straight petrol for use as motor fuel in the districts of Bangalore and Tumkur where the Mysore Power Alcohol Act has been in force.

Carbide of Calcium.

368. Thirteen (10) licenses for possession and one for transport were granted under the Carbide of Calcium Rules.

CHAPTER IX—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1941.)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

General.

369. The state of public health during the year was fairly satisfactory. The incidence of small-pox was low and cholera was practically absent, but plague occurred in different parts of the State, necessitating the adoption of extensive preventive measures. As a routine measure of control, 318,673 anti-plague inoculations were done. Cyanogas fumigation was carried out in respect of 122,736 houses. Births and deaths (excluding 2,284 still-births) recorded during 1940 and 1941 were as follows:—

Births and Deaths.

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1940 ...	136,020	70,058	65,962	12·6	96,263	59,406	38,857	13·9
1941 ...	139,196	71,469	67,677	17·3	102,316	52,039	50,277	18·1

370. The birth-rate as recorded in the districts varied from 23·1 in the Shimoga district to 14·4 in the Kadur district. The birth-rates recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 35·2 (34·7), 38·0 (38·0), 36·7 (58·3), respectively. The highest death-rate, *viz.*, 19·7 (19·6) was recorded in the Shimoga district and the lowest, 10·2 (11·0) in the Kolar district. The rates of mortality in the Bangalore and Mysore Cities and in the Kolar Gold Field area were 25·9 (29·1), 21·6 (25·3) and 17·4 (26·8), respectively. The maximum mortality was 74·2 (76·2) among persons of sixty and over; the minimum was 4·5 (3·7) in the age period from 10 to 15.

371. The following table shows the recorded causes of mortality under several heads:—

Causes of death	Number of deaths	
	1940	1941
Plague	2,605	5,417
Small-pox	1,235	1,456
Cholera	...	1,020
Dysentery or diarrhœa ...	8,369	7,361
Respiratory diseases ...	4,997	4,638
Malaria	34,112	36,215
Typhoid	5,377	5,355
Other fevers	10,897	13,138
Consumption	4,271	4,462
Leprosy	716	728
Suicide	210	215
Drowning	874	848
Wounds and accidents ...	717	613
Snake-bite	165	213
Rabies	136	86
Wild animals	30	44
Other causes	19,670	20,791
Maternal deaths	1,864	2,138

Infant mortality.

372. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 14,135 (15,997), giving an average of 101·5 (117·6) per 1,000 live-births. The highest infant mortality rate recorded was 128·9 in the Hassan district, the lowest being 66·3 (77·4) in the Bangalore district (excluding city). In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area, the rates of mortality were 183·0 (236·8), 126·3 (170·1) and 156·6 (174·1), respectively.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Bureau of Epidemiology.

373. The Bureau of Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases organised measures for the control of epidemic diseases including malaria and conducted guinea-worm campaign. Malaria control work and general mosquito control operations were continued in several parts of the State—by oiling in some places, by Paris Green spraying and by Pyrethrum extract spraying in other places. A

Committee was formed to visit villages and survey and formulate proposals for the control of malaria in the Irwin Canal tract.

Central Laboratory.

374. The work in the Central Laboratory consisted in the examination of blood smears for malaria parasites, verification of the examined blood smears and anopheline adults received from the several malaria stations and dissection of the carrier species for detecting natural infection. Four thousand three hundred and eighty-one anophelines and 914 blood smears were examined and the results communicated. From the annual spleen survey in Bangalore city, the spleen rate for the whole city was found to be 0·21 (0·2).

Guninea-worm.

375. Three hundred and eighty-three places including towns were visited by the Guinea-worm staff. Four hundred step wells were examined for the presence and multiplication of fish and to determine the density of cyclops and 223 step-wells were re-stocked with fish.

Bureau of Health Education.

376. One hundred and sixty-three shows were organised on subjects dealing with public health, sanitation, maternity and child welfare and precautions to be taken during epidemics.

Health Exhibition.

377. The permanent health museum in Mysore city was kept open for the visitors during the year.

Rural Health Training Centre Closepet.

378. Three thousand seven hundred and eleven vaccinations were done in the unit area against 7,752 during the previous year. The primary vaccinations gave a success rate of 89·3 per cent and re-vaccinations 15·9 per cent.

Rural Health Unit, Mandya.

379. The area of the unit continued to be 197 sq. miles as in the previous year, consisting of 172 villages with a population of 82,580 including Mandya and Maddur. The staff performed 1,163 primary and 1,617 re-vaccinations. The routine work of treating all the drinking water wells in the unit area with perchloron once a quarter was continued. The staff treated 2,642 wells with perchloron. Anti-malaria control work of Mandya town and Sugar Factory colony was continued. The staff gave 20,154 talks on various health subjects in addition to 11 lantern lectures.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

380. The work of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering continued as before, namely, preparation of projects, and estimates for water supply, drainage, etc. The total amount

worked out by the Bureau was Rs. 7·86 lakhs during the year.

381. In Bangalore city, strict supervision was exercised over the hostels and coffee clubs and 1,147 such places were inspected. Over 1,738 sanitary latrines (flush) have been constructed so far as a result of the enforcement of the municipal bye-laws in places where there is underground drainage—So far 26 flush-out public urinals and lavatories on modern lines have been constructed for the convenience of the public in different parts of the city. The outlay during the year under Bangalore City Drainage was Rs. 2·69 lakhs.

(iii) Vaccination.

382. Three lakhs fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-eight vaccinations were performed. The average success rate of primary vaccinations was 90·4 per cent. The number of vaccinators in service was 180 (220).

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

383. The quantity of glycerine lymph issued during the year was enough for 418,570 (774,160) cases. The income and expenditure were Rs. 31,780 (Rs. 31,943) and Rs. 21,998 (Rs. 22,545) respectively. One thousand six hundred and forty-one primary vaccinations in the Model Range in Bangalore taluk were done. Of these, 98·6 (99·3) per cent proved successful.

(v) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

384. Fifteen thousand four hundred and thirty-four (14,020) samples were examined in the Bacteriological section and 2,960 (2,246) samples in Chemical section. In the Medico-Legal Section 255 (244) cases with 1,027 (936) articles were examined. During the year 1941, the Institute issued 20,436 c.c. (33,484 c.c.) of anti-cholera vaccine and 13,061 c.c. (19,360 c.c.) T. A. B. vaccine. The income and expenditure of the Institute were Rs. 16,706 (Rs. 18204) and Rs. 20,882 (Rs. 22,721). respectively.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Census.

385. The Eighth Decennial Population Census of Mysore was taken on 1st March 1941 simultaneously with the rest of India; and provisional figures yielded by the initial counting were incorporated in the Volume of "Comparative Tables" published just over a week later. Sorting for the main tables was completed by the end of August 1941. The entire sorting and compilation work was completed by the end of March 1942 and the draft of the Report was ready at the end of June 1942. The largely amplified Village Tables Volume was published on 29th April 1942.

386. The following special enquiries were undertaken along with the General Census:—

(i) Census of Beggars in Mysore and Bangalore Cities.

(ii) Housing condition in the Cities.

(iii) Special Industrial Census.

(iv) Cattle Census in Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

(v) Economic Survey of selected villages.

387. The first four were completed during the year under report. The Economic Survey of representative villages was sanctioned during the year. Two hundred and sixty-two villages were finally selected. Written-up schedules in respect of 218 villages had been received and compilation had been completed in respect of 126 villages at the end of the year.

388. A sum of Rs. 1,06,800 was sanctioned for expenditure in connection with the General Census, the Special Industrial Census and the Economic Survey, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,03,660-4-0 was spent during the year under report.

(vi) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of institutions.

389. Three hundred and sixty-three institutions were working on December 31, 1941. The total number of patients treated in them was 7,011,506 (6,437,691). Seventeen (19) new institutions were opened.

In-patients.

390. The number of beds available was 3,629 (3,388). Including 40,673 (36,081) parturition cases, the total number of in-patients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries

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was 77,455 (70,955), the numbers treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 9,296 (8,521) and 7,402 (7,065), respectively. Of the total number of in-patients treated 58,996 (53,587) were cured, 9,398 (8,860) were relieved, 5,035 (4,775) were discharged otherwise and 4,026 (3,733) died.

Out-patients.

391. The total number of out-patients in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 6,934,061 (6,366,736), the number of out-patients treated in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, being 61,487 (54,836) and 51,111 (44,297), respectively. Among the out-patients treated, the adults numbered 4,343,916 (3,998,253). The daily average attendance was 35,442·96 (33,506·04).

Operations.

392. The total number of surgical operations performed was 106,730 (112,082). Of these, 94,619 (97,696) patients were cured, 11,447 (13,645) were relieved, 455 (530) were discharged otherwise and 209 (211) died. The number of important operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 9,361 (10,629) and 7,114 (6,444), respectively.

Indigenous medical institutions.

393. The number of patients treated in the Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries was 1,883,848 (1,473,146).

Prevailing diseases.

394. Seventeen lakhs sixty-four thousand one hundred and sixty-two (1,549,677) out-patients were treated for malaria. Next came the diseases of the respiratory system and those of the digestive system, the number of people treated under each of those two heads being respectively 764,824 (707,084) and 622,961 (599,465).

X-ray and Electro-therapy.

395. Thirty thousand three hundred and thirty-six (27,071) patients were treated in the X-ray department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. Of these 7,874 (11,522) were treated by X-rays, 5,905 (6,954) by Electro-therapy, 907 (885) by Diathermy, 513 (484) by Barium series and 244 (229) for fractures. In the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, 1,199 (1,176) were treated for fracture, 1,386 (947) by Barium meal, 22 (12) by Pylograms, 34 (31) by Cholecystography, 1,768 (821) by Shortwave, 552 (564) by Diathermy, 814 (451) by Inductotherm and 530 (349) by Chouls-therapy. The number of screen examinations made in the two hospitals was 840 (858) and 5,152 (2,151),

respectively, and the number of radiogram taken was 7,235 (5,972) and 4,518 (4,234), respectively.

Midwives.

396. The number of midwives working was 408 (377). They conducted 40,673 (36,081) parturition cases, the average per midwife being 99 (96) cases.

Dental Diseases.

397. Nine thousand two hundred and seventy (7,497) cases were treated in the Dental department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. Six hundred and eighty-two (727) patients were treated in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

(vii) Special Hospitals.

Maternity Hospitals.

398. In the 38 (37) maternity hospitals and female dispensaries, 30,384 (27,728) in-patients were treated and 16,170 (14,850) parturition cases were conducted. There were 287 (275) maternal deaths, giving a maternal mortality rate of 17·5 (16·9) per 1,000 cases. The number of out-patients treated in these hospitals was 791,478 (714,401).

399. The number of in-patients, excluding parturition cases, treated during the year in the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore, the Cheluvamba Hospital, Mysore and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet, was 2,327 (3,923), 1,221 (1,056) and 691 (510), respectively.

Ophthalmic Hospitals.

400. The number of in-patients treated in the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, and in the Eye department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 3,460 (3,023) and 760 (823), respectively. The number of out-patients treated in them was 33,075 (26,352) and 11,218 (8,970). The number of operations performed in those institutions was 4,940 (9,336) and 4,279 (4,011).

Leper Asylum.

401. The total number of in-patients treated in the Leper Asylum, Bangalore, was 283 (282).

Epidemic Diseases Hospitals.

402. One thousand two hundred and eight (1,206) in-patients were treated in the three Epidemic Diseases Hospitals in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Field. Four hundred and forty-seven (529) were cured, 206 (189) improved, 228 (125) were discharged otherwise and 262 (282) died.

Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium,

403. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Sanatorium, Mysore, there were 148 beds. Of these, 90 were for men and 58 for women and children in general ward. Four hundred and ninety-six (346) in-patients were treated. Of these, 145 (125) were cured, 154 (49) were relieved, 139 discharged otherwise and 58 (45) died.

Mental Hospital.

404. One thousand four hundred and seventy-seven (1,392) out-patients were also treated.

405. Five hundred and forty-four (495) fresh admissions were made, making a total of 805 (747). Of these, 432 (414) were discharged and 82 (72) died. The daily average of patients was 28,983 (26,970). The Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, contributed Rs. 17,092 (Rs. 22,230) towards the maintenance of patients admitted from the Station area. The total number treated as out-patients was 9,030 (8,830).

406. Occupational therapy was tried with continued success. Gardening, weaving, spinning, carpentry and embroidery were the main occupations provided.

Expenditure.

407. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries was Rs. 23,26,445 (Rs. 22,85,546). Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 2,15,185 was spent on diet and Rs. 5,43,907 by purchase of medicines.

CHAPTER X.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) Education.

408. The most outstanding features of the Department during the year under report were the resumption of control over Primary Education by Government from the Local Education Authorities with effect from 1st July 1941, the opening of 375 new Primary Schools in pursuance of the four-year programme of expansion of Primary Education, the revision of the scales of pay of teachers of Primary, Middle and High Schools and the reorganisation of the subordinate inspecting agency by the addition of 21 Assistant Inspectors of Education with corresponding change in their jurisdiction so as to provide for a more intensive and efficient supervision of the work of Primary Schools.

Intitutions.

409. The following statement shows the different classes of recognised institutions with their strength as on 1st March 1942.

Kind of institution.		*Number.*	*Strength.*
Government	...	5,595	304,654
Municipal	...	9	1,433
Aided	...	1,814	60,292
Unaided	...	34	3,664
Total	...	7,452	370,043

410. Besides these, there were 979village indigenous schools, which were not recognised by the Department, with a strength of 12,736.

411. The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population of school going age was 35·59 (38·40), the percentage for boys and girls being 52·27 (56·93) and 18·00 (19·01), respectively. On an average, there was one school for every 3·49 square miles and 850 persons. The decrease in the percentage is due to the fact that last year, the strength of schools was compared with the population as per the Census of 1931 and this year with that of 1941.

412. The following statement shows the number and percentage of students in different grades of public institutions.

Grade of school		Number			Percentage		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1. University Colleges	...	4,275	427	4,702	1·54	0 46	1·28
2. Oriental do	...	507	1	508	0·18	...	0·14
3. High Schools	...	11,560	1,719	13,279	4·17	1·86	3·59
4. Middle do	...	49,371	10,429	59,800	17·79	11·28	16·16
5. Primary do	...	205,652	78,904	284,556	74·09	85·32	76·89
6. Special do	...	6,197	1,001	7,198	2·23	1·08	1·94
Total	...	277,562	92,481	370,043	100·00	100·00	100·00

413. The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 377,949 (361,148) and the average daily attendance was 293,747 (275,456) or 77·72 (76·27) per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls.

Primary Education.

414. There were 6,394 (6,050) primary schools for boys with a strength of 249,085 (239,163).

Adult Education.

415. There were 79 (78) schools for the education of adults with a strength of 1,869 (1,986). With a view to eradicate adult illiteracy, a State Literacy Council has been constituted and a grant of Rs. 12,000 was sanctioned by Government.

Education of Depressed Classes.

416. There were 415 (419) schools for the education of Depressed Class students with a strength of 9,679 (10,054), of whom 6,274 were pupils of Depressed Classes. In addition there were 15,057 (14,092) Depressed Class students in general schools, making a total of 21,331 (20,563) Depressed Class students under instruction.

Muslim Education.

417. There were 967 (936) institutions for the education of Muslim students, with a strength of 41,531 (39,950), of whom 41,337 were Muslims. In addition, there were 7,730 (7,259) Muslim students studying in general schools, making a total of 49,107 (47,073) Muslim pupils in schools.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

418. There were five institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians with a total strength of 474 (482).

419. The following statement shows the number and strength of several kinds of institutions.

Institutions.		*Number.*	*Strength.*
Middle Schools for boys	...	330	52,730
Do girls	...	47	7,070
High Schools for boys	...	37	12,032
Do girls	...	12	1,247
Sanskrit Schools	...	89	2,101
For Oriental languages	...	4	508
Commercial Schools	...	24	1,315
Industrial Schools	...	13	1,141
Agricultural Schools	...	4	124
Training Institutions	...	8	773
School of Engineering	...	1	317
Special Schools	...	2	109

Education of Women.

420. There were 525 (522) separate institutions for women with a strength of 44,503 (43,504) including 2,269 boys. Besides the middle and high schools for girls mentioned above, there were 3 colleges with a strength of 356 pupils, 55 upper primary schools with 7,669 pupils 402 lower primary schools with 27,802 pupils.

421. The results at the S.S.L.C., Middle School and Upper Primary Examinations in respect of women candidates were as follows.

Examination	Girls		
	Examined	Passed	Percentage
S.S.L.C. (New) Ordinary	460	338	73·4
Do Old do ...	6	1	16·6
Middle Schools ...	1,058	592	55·9
Upper Primary Schools ...	616	289	46·9

Scholarships.

422. The total amount provided for scholarships and stipends, excluding those in the University, Technical and

other institutions under other departments was Rs. 1,63,247 (Rs. 1,60,552) and distributed as hereunder:—

		Rs.
Backward classes and Minor communities		57.980
Depressed classes students	...	32,130
Women students ...	...	11,490
Muslim students ...	...	5,610
Special scholarships ...	...	3,361
Stipends to private candidates in Training Institutions.		24,310
Scholarships to children of Military classes, Khadayata community, Pallegar pensions, and students in Agricultural Schools, etc.		28,366
Total	...	1,63,247

Free-studentships.

423. Out of 12,461 (10,313)) students in High School classes on 1st January 1942, 1,500 (1,376) were awarded full-fee concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or exempted from payment of fees as belonging to specified communities. Nine hundred and forty-one students were exempted from payment of half the fees as belonging to certain specified communities. In addition, 440 (256) free-studentships and 3,453 (2,861) half-freeships were granted to other students in high schools on grounds of poverty and merit. The rate of fees for girls in high schools was half of that charged for boys in high schools.

Results of Public Examinations.

424. The following statement shows the results at the several public examinations.

Examination		Regd.	Number of students		Eligible for college courses
			Examined	Passed	
S.S.L.C. (New scheme)	...	4,817	4,771	2,696	1,944
Do (Old scheme)	...	243	222	39	32
Middle Schools	...	10,655	10,510	5,753	...
Upper Primary Schools	...	2,854	2,781	1,261	...

Boy Scouts.

425. The total membership of the scout movement on the 15th January 1942 was 21,554 (19,865). The Government grant to the scout movement was increased from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,960 during the year.

Girl Guide movement.

426. The Girl Guide movement was well established in the districts. There were 37 Girl Guide Companies, 33 Flocks, one Ranger Company and 95 Guiders.

Medical inspection.

427. Medical inspection of school children was conducted in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and in 102 (72) other municipal areas. Medical inspection for girls was limited only to girls' high schools and girls studying in boys' high schools.

Finance.

428. The total expenditure on public instruction, including that on University education, amounted to Rs. 76,37,985 (Rs. 74,38,315). Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 27,59,540 (Rs. 26,09,088) was spent on institutions managed by Government, Rs. 24,05,085 (Rs. 23,26,353) on institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 5,11,145 (5,73,183) on aided institutions, Rs. 4,67,373 (5,95,387) on buildings, Rs. 1,70,869 (Rs. 1,43,222) on furniture and equipment and Rs. 13,24,273 (Rs. 11,91,082) on miscellaneous items. The total direct expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 56,75,770 (Rs. 55,08,624) or 74·06 per cent of the total expenditure.

429. The amounts spent on education in different grades were as follows.

Grade of education		Direct expenditure	Percentage of direct expenditure to the total expenditure
		Rs.	
University Colleges	...	10,79,051	14·12
Oriental Colleges	...	63,943	0·84
High Schools	...	6,78,803	8·89
Middle Schools	...	9,99,381	13·08
Primary Schools	...	24,52,499	32·11
Training Institutions	...	2,01,639	2·64
Technical Schools	...	2,00,454	2·62
Total	..	56,75,770	74·30

430. The average cost of education per head of the population was Rs. 1-1-0 (Rs. 1-2-6). Of this amount, a sum of Re. 0-13-2 (Re. 0-14-0) was met from State Funds,

(ii) University of Mysore.

Silver Jubilee.

431. The year 1941 was a landmark in the history of the University. In commemoration of the twenty-five years of its useful service to the State, the University celebrated its Silver Jubilee. A Special Convocation was held on the 12th July 1941, and His Highness the Chancellor addressed the Assembly. Representatives of the several Indian Universities delivered the messages of their Universities.

Vice-Chancellor.

432. *Rajakaryapravina* Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, who was associated with the University for a long time as Professor, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, was granted leave from 17th February 1942 preparatory to retirement, and Mr. E. G. McAlpine, Director of Public Instruction, was appointed Vice-Chancellor.

General.

433. The Indian Medical Council inspected the Medical College in connection with the question of the recognition of the M. B. B. S. degree for the grant of Emergency Commissions in the Indian Medical Service. The Indian Historical Records Commission met in Mysore during January 1942 and His Highness the Maharaja inaugurated the Conference.

Strength, constitution and results of examinations.

434. During the year 1941-42, the strength of the University was 5,293 (4,906). There were 479 (429) women students in the University and 172 (127) were successful in the several examinations of whom 46 (41) qualified for degrees. The number of Muslim and Depressed Class students was 285 (306) and 133 (139), respectively. Five hundred and thirty-one (487) students passed the final degree examination and 788 (677) the intermediate examination held during the year. Thirty-four students obtained the L.M.P. Diploma, against 49 in the previous year.

Courses of study and scheme of examinations.

435. The Laws of the University now provide for the award of the Doctorate Degree. Ordinances were amended so as to provide for holding the Intermediate examination not only in three parts but twice yearly. The course of study in Elementary Mathematics for the Intermediate examination in Science was abolished. The minimum for a pass in one of the parts at the Intermediate examination was reduced from 40 per cent of the total maximum to

35 per cent. The course of study in geography for the Intermediate and B. E. degree examinations and in history for B.A. (Hons.) were revised. Certain detailed syllabi were prescribed in the following subjects, *viz.*, Sanskrit Grammar for the Intermediate examination, and Principles of Literary Criticism for B.A. (Hons.) in English. The scheme of examination for B.A. (Hons.) in Urdu was prescribed. The detailed syllabus for the Post-Secondary Diploma in Commerce and the course of study for the B.E. Degree were revised.

Lectures and publications.

436. The University Teachers' Association organised a number of lectures in Kannada on subjects of literary and general interest. Four numbers of the 'Prabudha-karnataka' were issued during the year. The Silver Jubilee Souvenir in Kannada as a supplement to the first number and the seventh part of the English-Kannada Dictionary were issued.

437. The Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Lecture was delivered by Dr. K. S. Krishnan, F.R.S., on "The Place of Fundamental Research in Industrial Progress."

Endowments.

438. The following endowments were accepted during the year :—

(i) The Professor T. S. Venkanniya Memorial Scholarship—for the encouragement of higher studies in Kannada; (ii) The Tiruvallur Srinivasaraghavachar Kannada Prize—for the encouragement of the study of Kannada; (iii) The Sri M. Venkatakrishnaiya Prize for the candidate who gets the highest number of marks in Politics in the B. A. Degree examination. An endowment of Rs. 1,000 was donated by Sir Bertram Stevens--for the award of a prize of the annual value of Rs. 250 (for four years) for the best essay in English on a subject connected with "The Development of Economic, Political and Social Collaboration between the countries of "Eastern Group." One monograph—"Government System and Structure" was published under the term of Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Endowment. Four monographs are in the Press.

Hostels and canteens.

439. The number of students in the University hostels was 366 (332) of whom 57 (65) were women. The several canteens worked satisfactorily during the year.

Military Training.

440. The programme of military training was continued during the year.

Oriental Library.

441. The Oriental Library had 10,810 (10,785) books in Sanskrit and Kannada. "Tarka Tandava," volume IV, was printed during the year.

Convocation.

442. The 24th Convocation of the University was held on the 4th October 1941 and His Highness the Chancellor presided. Sir Bertram Stevens addressed the new graduates. A supplementary Convocation was held in November 1941 for presenting diplomas to the successful L.M.P. candidates.

(iii) The Mysore Government Museum.

443. The number of persons who visited the Museum was 277,475 (282,712). Seventy-five new specimens were acquired.

War Publicity.

444. It has been proposed to organise a separate section for war publicity purpose and orders have been placed with the Government of India for the purchase of models of tanks, Anti-aircraft gun and bomber and fighter planes.

Zoology.

445. The identification and re-arrangement of the collection of Molluscs received special attention.

Archæology. Geology. Educational work.

446. One of the important exhibits purchased during the year was an enlarged photographic copy of Halmidi Inscription of the Kadamba king "Kakusthavarman." This is an interesting epigraph in as much as it is the oldest known lithic record in Kannada and belongs to 450 A.D. Some rare coins of antiquity were also received during the period. Certain improvements were effected to the model of Ore Crushing and Stamping Mill plant acquired last year. The regular guide lectures organised for the benefit of primary school boys in Bangalore city were continued on Saturday mornings. A total number of 4,900 students from more than one hundred and nine schools and colleges in and outside the State were shown round the Museum.

447. Dr. F. H. Gravely, D.Sc., retired Superintendent of the Madras Government Museum, visited the Museum and gave some useful suggestions.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(iv) Encouragement to Authors.

448. The authors of two books and the editor of a journal received encouragement in the shape of grants. In the competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Literary Prizes, seventeen books and three manuscripts were received for consideration. Four prizes, *viz.*, one of Rs. 300, another of Rs. 200 and two of Rs. 100 each, were awarded.

(v) Literature.

449. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 320 (256). Of these, 110 (73) were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 185 (169) in European languages, 11 (5) in Indian classical languages and 14 (9) in more than one language.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPTER XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

450. The number of Muzrai institutions in the State at the end of the year was 15,624. Of these, 14,718 were temples, 57 Jain basthis, 372 Muslim institutions, 395 Mutts and 82 other institutions. Nineteen mutts were under Government management. Muzrai Institutions.

451. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions was Rs. 14,94,234 (Rs. 14,51,989) and the income during the year was Rs. 10,24,396 (Rs. 9,55,155). Receipts from jatras and cattle shows formed an important source of income yielding Rs. 99,450 (Rs. 89,713). The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,60,818 (Rs. 9,12,909) and the closing balance was Rs. 15,57,812 (Rs. 14,94,234). A sum of Rs. 1,28,148 (Rs. 1,28,451) was spent on construction and repairs of buildings and on works of public utility, such as water supply, drainage, roads and causeways. The temples at Belur and Halebid were renovated at an additional cost of Rs. 15,000, the total grants sanctioned for the purpose to the end of June 1942 being Rs. 97,450.

452. The Chattram savings fund started with an opening balance of Rs. 15,576 (Rs. 25,056). The income and expenditure were Rs. 69,234 (Rs. 70,065) and Rs. 46,698 (Rs. 79,546), respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,111 (Rs. 15,576). The fund had investments to the extent of Rs. 2,52,200. Chattram Savings Fund.

453. The income, including the opening balance was Rs. 9,040 (Rs. 9,082), and the expenditure amounted to Rs 6,238 (Rs. 6,372), leaving a balance of Rs. 2,802 (Rs. 2,710). Stipends were distributed among 173 persons. Prince Gulam Muhammed Charity Fund

454. An aggregate sum of Rs. 95,463 (including the endowments of Rs. 1,200, in respect of the Tirupati Hill temple) was received by way of endowments. The grants-in-aid to the various institutions in the State were continued during the year. Grant-in-aid and endowments.

455. The total strength of the Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore, was 55 (56). The amount of scholarship tenable in the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapatasala was enhanced from Rs. 726 to Rs. 1,000.

Sanskrit College and Schools.

456. The Sanskrit College, Melkote, the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala and the other Veda Patasalas in the State continued to be popular.

Important works outside the State.

457. The construction of a hall connecting the main building and kitchen block of the Sri Krishnarajendra Choultry at Tirupathi hills estimated at Rs. 5,052 is under progress. Sanction has been accorded to the construction of a *pucca* Ghat at Benares and an estimate for Rs. 1,10,000 for the same was sanctioned during the year.

(ii) Archæology.

Exploration.

458. Some of the interesting sculptures were discovered at Palya in the Hassan taluk, Hiremaglur in the Chickmagalur taluk, and Brahmasamudra in the Kadur taluk. The earliest monuments studied during the year belong to about the 10th century A. D. In the village of Garji there is a small Isvara temple containing in its navaranga several pillars whose bases are carved with minutely worked but modestly ornamented figures of Gods in the Chola style.

Excavation.

459. More information regarding the evolution of pottery and the neolithic and microlithic periods has been collected and more than 3,000 antiquities were unearthed and brought over to Mysore for study.

Conservation.

460. In connection with the conservation of the Gomata colossus at Sravanabelagola, the Special Committee met and conducted experiments. A statue of His late Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV is now being prepared at the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, for being installed at the Chennakesava temple, Belur.

Epigraphy.

461. About a hundred inscriptions were collected. Of these, four are copper plate records and the rest lithic ones.

Numismatics.

462. The Satavahana coins discovered at the Chandravalli excavations were further studied and a catalogue has been prepared for publication.

Manuscripts.

463. Extracts and notes from interesting original documents throwing some new light on the history of Mysore during the times of Hyder and Tippu were obtained from England. Another interesting manuscript obtained for study and review is entitled "Kodagudesada Janangada

Charitre." An exhibition of manuscripts, etc., was arranged at the Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore, during the Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

Library.

464. About 36 new books were added to the office library.

Publications.

465. The annual report for 1940 was published and that of 1941 was printed. Volumes II, III and IV of the Chalukyan Monograph which have already been written out are being made ready for the press.

(iii) Government Press.

Finance

466. The miscellaneous cash receipts amounted to Rs. 76,931 (Rs. 80,275). In addition, book-adjustments to the extent of Rs. 86,736 (Rs. 37,761) were effected, of which the sum of Rs. 45,717 (Rs. 36,552) represents the amount paid by the Education department for printing school books. The expenditure on the Central and the Branch Presses was Rs. 1,85,975 (Rs. 2,05,890) and Rs. 34,577 (Rs. 36,460), respectively.

The *Mysore Gazette*.

467. The receipts realised on account of subscription to the *Mysore Gazette*, advertisements and work done for local boards, municipalities and private individuals amounted to Rs. 12,942 (Rs. 7,967).

The Government Central Book Depot.

468. The Government Central Book Depot stocked for sale official, educational and University publications, books published by the Palace, the Publicity office, and the Indian Red Cross Society and the High Court reports. Retail sales of official publications were made through the Depot through agencies and branch depots. The amount realised by the sale of books was Rs. 62,317 (Rs. 55,087).

(iv) Stationery.

469. The value of the stock in the Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,83,624 (Rs. 1,33,348) and the value of the additions made during the year amounted to Rs. 4,09,821 (Rs. 3,64,847). The value of the issues to the several offices amounted to Rs. 4,11,099 (Rs. 3,14,572), which includes the cost of paper and other materials supplied to the Central and the Branch Presses. Out of the articles of stationery and paper purchased, goods of the value of Rs. 3,40,454 (Rs. 3,01,368) were of the Mysore

manufacture and goods of the value of Rs. 14,293 (Rs. 27,260) of Indian manufacture. The bulk of the requirements of paper was purchased from the Mysore Paper Mills.

(v) Meteorology.

470. There are six observatories, of which one of the first class is located at Bangalore. There are in addition nine other minor meteorological stations located in other parts of the State for collecting data of temperature and humidity at these places. Reports were sent, as usual, daily to Poona, for use in the daily forecast and the publication of the weather report.

Raingauge stations.

471. Inclusive of two stations newly opened, the number of raingauge stations at the close of the year was 258.

Finance.

472. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 17,965 (Rs. 17,471).

(vi) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

General.

473. The Department of Horticulture continued its normal activities connected with the introduction, acclimatisation and propagation of plants of economic and ornamental value. With the aid of the Department, a factory was started in Bangalore City for the manufacture of de-hydrated potatoes for supplying the requirements of the Directorate-General of Foodstuffs. Efforts were continued for stimulating the cultivation of fruits and vegetables.

Fruit cultivation.

474. The work relating to fruit culture was mainly carried on in the Central Fruit Nursery, Jubilee Orchard, Krishnarajsagar, the Silver Jubilee Orchard, Hassan, and the Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta.

Central Fruit Nursery, Bangalore.

475. Different varieties of fruit plants obtained from various parts of India were introduced.

476. Seeds of ornamental and forest trees and flowers were collected for sale and for supplying in exchange to the botanical and horticultural institutions. The collection of specimens in the Herbarium was augmented by the addition of 600 specimens.

Krishnarajsagar Orchard.

477. The Rome Beauty apple plants which were planted ten years ago bore a bumper crop during the year.

478. Among the several fruit plants under trial, sapodilla, grapevine, fig, pineapple and pear thrived well.

Fruit Research Station, Hessarghatta.

479. The Fruit Research Station which is partly financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is now in its fourth year. Apple and pineapple were the main fruits of the farm.

Silver Jubilee Orchard, Hassan.

480. The orchard was transferred to the control of the Department on 1st July 1940. Good varieties of fruit plants, *viz.*, apple, grapevine, fig, orange, lime, grafted mango, papaya and pomegranate were planted.

Ganjam Fig Scheme.

481. Technical advice regarding cultivation, irrigation, manuring and control of plant pests and diseases was given. The fig gardens were in a flourishing condition.

482. The services of the four District Horticultural Inspectors of Bangalore, Hassan, Kolar and Mandya were availed by private growers, village panchayets, district boards and municipalities.

483. The Department also rendered technical advice and help for the layout of fruit and vegetable gardens near Marconahalli, Markandeya and Anjanapur Reservoirs.

Scientific Section.

484. A scientific section was run at the Horticultural Show. Important economic plants were also exhibited. The domestic fruit preservation outfit and preserved fruits were shown. The distillation of Geranium and Citronella oils was demonstrated.

485. The marketing department demonstrated candling, testing and grading of eggs.

Vegetable and Fodder cultivation.

486. Works on vegetable culture was carried on in the Government Horticulture Farm, Bangalore, Government Orchard, Krishnarajsagar, Silver Jubilee Orchard, Hassan, and Dari-a-Dowlat Bagh, Seringapatam.

487. The cultivation of Rhodes grass was continued on an area of 24½ acres. Guinea grass, Elephant grass, Napier grass, Woolly finger grass and Golden Crown grass were grown on small plots for demonstration purposes and seed collection work.

488. The income of the Horticultural Farm was Rs. 13,079 (Rs. 16,612) and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,236 (Rs. 11,100).

Horticulture.

489. The work of the Mysore Horticultural Society continued to be satisfactory and useful to the public and

the summer and winter shows were held in August 1941 and February 1942. Thirty-one gardens competed in the garden competition held in July 1941.

490. A garden competition was also held during Dasara Season (1941) in Mysore, when 26 gardens and parks competed.

Other Parks and Gardens.

491. The Cubbon Park maintained its popularity as a place of public resort and attracted large crowds of people during the year.

Nandidrug Hill Station.

492. The Hill Station continued to be popular as a health resort during summer. The total rainfall during the year was 32·75 (34·03) inches. The total number of visitors was 2,684 (6,333). A large number of pilgrims visited the Hill as usual. The total income was Rs. 2,810 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,134.

Finance.

493. The total income of the Department was Rs. 27,779 (Rs. 30,683) and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,97,321 (Rs. 2,19,359).

(vii) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

494. There were 183 printing presses, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, of which 145 took up only job work. Twelve newspapers and 82 periodicals were current. Of the newspapers, eight were in Kannada, three in English and one in Urdu. Most of the periodicals were monthlies and dealt with subjects of general and public interest.

(viii) Libraries.

Educational libraries.

495. The total number of volumes at the close of the year in the libraries attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction was 5,464 (5,909). Five hundred and fifteen books were written off and 172 books were transferred to the Mythic Society and the University library. The number of books lent out was 638 (526).

The Public Libraries—Bangalore and Mysore.

496. The Public Library at Bangalore had 725 (624) members on its rolls at the end of the year. It realised a gross income of Rs. 15,959 (Rs. 14,053) and issued 25,646 (21,508) books. One lakh and eleven thousand three hundred and seventy-four (107,352) persons visited the Library.

497. The Public Library at Mysore had 124 (131) members on its rolls and realised an income of Rs. 7,341 (Rs. 7,377). It issued 26,347 (31,319) books and was visited by 102,954 (94,396) persons.

(ix) Stores Purchase Committee.

Purchase.

498. The total value of the purchases arranged for by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of the several departments of Government both from firms in India and abroad, amounted to Rs. 1,51,46,325 (Rs. 48,10,160). The value of orders placed with firms in India was Rs. 48,68,550 (Rs. 30,68,000). Of the orders placed in foreign countries, the value of stores obtained through the Trade Commissioner was Rs. 7,00,076.

Inspections.

499. The total expenditure on the Stores Purchase Organization including the contribution of Rs. 4,000 paid towards the Trade Commissioner's Office, the expenditure on Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton and on account of the Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 38,707 (Rs. 36,511), which formed 0·26 (0·76) per cent of the amount of purchases made.

(x) Central Recruitment Board.

500. Excluding the appointments made from the several approved lists of candidates under the revised rules of recruitment, 646 individual vacancies were advertised, of which 76 were subsequently cancelled or readvertised. Reports of appointments made were received only in the case of 350 vacancies and these show that 100 appointments were given to Brahmin applicants against 250 to candidates of the Backward Communities. Out of 27,250 appointments in the subordinate superior services of the State, 11,845 were held by Brahmins and 15,405 by members of the

Backward Communities, giving a percentage of 43·47 and 56·53, respectively.

501. A meeting of the Central Recruitment Board was held in December 1941. The term of this Board expired on 1st January 1942 and it was not extended further. In order, however, to review the working of the recruitment rules and to advise Government on matters of policy, an Advisory Committee has been constituted.

502. Government have recently issued orders for the holding of a competitive examination for the selection of candidates for appointment to the ministerial and non-technical executive posts in the subordinate superior services, with due provision for the adequate representation of all the communities in the State.

BANGALORE,
27th February 1943.

J. APPAJI GOWDA,
Offg. *Chief Secretary to Government.*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

A—Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1941-42.

[In thousands of Rupees omitting 000.]

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year.	98,02	99,50	1,49,65	2,52,96
A. Land Revenue—				
1. Assessment on lands	1,11,45	1,09,06	1,09,36	1,10,38
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Khayamgutta	5,26	5,43	5,50	5,54
3. Miscellaneous	12,71	14,76	16,08	15,88
4. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	*4,42*	*3,96*	*4,17*	*4,11*
Total ...	1,25,00	1,25,29	1,26,77	1,27,69
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—				
1. Royalty on Gold	26,00	20,81	19,89	20,98
2. Other Leases	28	33	43	87
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	...	...	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	...	...
Total ...	26,27	21,13	20,32	21,85
A 2. Duty on Gold	26,00	23,76	26,34	50,99
B. Forest Revenue—				
1. Sandal Oil (Net Receipts) ...	7,45	8,33	11,20	12,71
2. Timber and other produce removed by Government and Private Agency.	16,24	16,68	19,56	22,73
3. The Wood Preservation Plant ...	50	50	1,11	21
4. Miscellaneous	43	43	54	69
5. Deduct—Refunds	*1*	*1*	*1*	*6*
Total ...	24,61	25,93	32,40	36,28
C. Excise Revenue—				
1. Arrack	12,80	13,90	14,50	17,42
2. Toddy	30,30	32,45	33,37	36,61
3. Ganja and Majum	3,59	3,82	3,94	4,41
4. Opium	61	62	65	73
5. Other Receipts	1,33	1,31	1,76	2,11
6. Deduct—Refunds	*53*	*55*	*89*	*69*
Total ...	48,10	51,55	53,33	60,59
D. Stamp Revenue—				
1. General Stamps	7,06	7,34	8,28	8,76
2. Court Fee Stamps	10,48	10,20	10,18	10,63
3. Stamped Papers for Copies... ...	80	78	79	84
4. Entertainment-Tax Stamps ...	16	17	19	26
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.	50	42	37	31

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6. Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous ...	11	10	11	12
7. *Deduct*—Refunds ...	*1,30*	*1,24*	*1,22*	*106*
8. Do Refunds of Entertainment-Tax Stamps.	*14*	*15*	*17*	*23*
Total ...	17,67	17,62	18,53	19,63
D 1. Income-tax—				
1. Income-tax	25,99	30,01	33,24	31,46
2. Super-tax	9,32	10,79	12,82	11,12
3. *Deduct*—Refunds	*31*	*50*	*94*	*52*
Total ...	35,00	40,30	45,12	42,06
E. Law and Justice—				
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property.	8	2	5	4
2. Recoveries on account of pauper suits...	9	9	16	16
3. Fees, fines and forfeitures ...	65	66	67	68
4. Miscellaneous	4	3	4	8
5. *Deduct*—Refunds	*10*	*10*	*14*	*25*
Total ...	71	70	78	71
F. Miscellaneous Taxes and other Receipts—				
1. Miscellaneous Taxes	17,99	23,05	21,85	21,99
2. Registration	3,00	3,00	3,02	3,54
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	27	27	30	33
4. Pensions and Allowances	97	92	1,06	1,07
5. Stationery and Printing	27	26	25	29
6. Miscellaneous	1,15	1,14	1,02	3,26
7. Jails	1	1	1	1
8. Police	6	7	14	8
9. Medical	1,17	1,31	1,36	1,54
10. Public Health	17	18	28	40
11. Education	2,84	2,93	3,02	3,25
12. Army	21	21	57	25
Total ...	28,11	33,35	32,88	36,01
G. Miscellaneous—				
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract ...	1,50	3,07	1,57	4,14
2. Interest—				
(i) Interest on Loans and Advances...	3,54	1,79	3,90	2,86
(ii) Interest on Arrears of Revenue ...	57	56	73	75
(iii) Interest on Investments ...	14,82	14,78	15,79	16,68
(iv) Interest on S. A. Railway Capital...	27	27	28	38
(v) *Deduct*—Refunds	*2*	*3*	*12*	*5*
Total (2) ...	19,18	17,37	20,58	20,12

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Civil Works	1,16	1,24	1,58	1,72
5. Agriculture, Horticulture & Veterinary	29	39	55	47
6. Industries and Commerce	35	56	64	86
Total (G) ...	22,48	22,63	24,92	27,31
General Commercial Service—				
1 Railways (Revenue Account) ...	22,57	26,37	26,60	21,88
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	6,10	5,85	1,56	2,38
3. Hydro-Electric Works ...	51,57	58,29	56,31	60,72
4. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant—Profits	...	...	...	...
5. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works ...	1,51	1,51	1,56	76
6. Industrial Works (Net Profits) ...	88	1,61	2,80	4,33
7. Chamarajsagar and Water Works (Net Receipts).	2,48	2,35	4,96	3,60
Total ...	85,11	95,98	93,79	93,67
Total Service Head Receipts ...	4,39,06	4,58,24	4,75,18	5,16,79
Acreage contribution from Irwin Canal Area...	7,50	7,52	4,79	5,35
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.	3	3	1	1
Contribution from the Electrical Department for construction of Sagar-Talaguppe Railway.	32	...	45	...
Commutation of Pensions	1,36	1,43	1,32	1,38
H. Debt Heads (Net)—				
1. Investment Account	71,72	11,64	2,30	...
2. Debt	...	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt—				
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	18,37	21,59	27,56	31,46
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	17,50	26,90	77,45	...
(*c*) Endowments and Other Accounts	2,61	3,17	8,64	2,39
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	...	45,74	...	73,13
5. Local and Other Funds	12,95	8,06	26,63	35,62
6. Deposits	1,13	9,50	15,38	11,28
7. Advances	...	87	...	...
8. Suspense Accounts	...	...	9,24	...
9. Departmental Balances	...	...	73	...
10. Loans	..	...	8,71	22,95
11. Remittances	...	2,25	...	4,72
12. Miscellaneous	1,02,53	25,39	1,02,32	25,79
Total Debt Heads ...	2,26,81	1,55,11	2,78,96	2,07,34
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	6,75,08	6,22,33	7,60,71	7,30,87
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	7,73,10	7,21,83	9,10,36	9,83,83

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A. Tribute.—				
Subsidy to British Government ...	19,11	19,37	20,13	19,37
Total ...	19,11	19,37	20,13	19,37
B. Revenue collection charges.—				
1. Land Revenue	28,89	29,28	29,39	29,68
2. Forest	13,07	13,47	14,09	14,47
3. Excise	3,89	3,91	4,01	3,98
4. Income-tax	68	66	67	63
5. Stamps	62	73	68	75
6. Registration	1,82	1,82	1,83	1,77
Total ...	48,97	49,87	50,67	51,28
C. Administration.—				
1. Civil List	23,00	23,00	23,00	28,00
2. General Administration ...	16,40	17,38	18,05	17,35
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ...	2,18	2,07	2,06	2,08
4. Stationery and Printing Departments...	3,07	3,89	4,25	4,71
5. Miscellaneous	1,08	92	1,15	3,48
6. Courts of Law	12,12	12,11	12,33	12,64
7. Jails	1,67	1,43	1,92	1,89
8. Police	21,05	21,82	21,19	23,97
9. Army	18,00	18,44	18,58	22,05
Total ...	98,52	1,01,06	1,02,53	1,11,17
D. Public Instruction	59,27	64,31	55,73	59,97
E. Medical charges	17,19	16,36	17,23	20,65
F. Religious charges	3,53	3,53	3,52	3,53
G. Public Works.—				
1. Irrigation Works	27,64	28,88	27,15	27,80
2. Civil Works	10,93	12,98	13,69	12,25
3. Communications	6,00	17,71	25,47	15,98
Total G. ...	44,57	59,57	66,31	56,03
H. Pensions	30,70	30,34	31,07	30,61
I. Miscellaneous.—				
1. Supervision of Mines ...	2,19	2,25	2,28	2,27
2. Sinking Fund	18,78	18,78	18,78	24,78
3. Interest on Debt and other Obligations.	52,09	49,89	52,76	49,58
4. Public Health	2,32	2,68	2,70	3,31
5. Agriculture	4,42	5,78	5,08	6,07
6. Horticulture	1,85	1,86	2,01	1,72
7. Veterinary	3,91	4,29	3,82	3,96
8. Sericulture	1,31	1,79	1,70	2,01
9. Industries and Commerce ...	2,31	2,75	2,13	2,97
10. Co-operative Societies ...	1,63	1,69	1,58	1,65
11. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...
12. Grants for Public Improvements ...	14,31	14,36	15,69	14,12
13. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	3	3	6	14

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

Heads of Account	Budget Estimates		Actual Expenditure	
	1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
14. Miscellaneous Electrical Expenditure ...	...	...	1	...
15. Contribution to the Government of India from Excise Duty on Sugar. ...	...	4,19	3,77	1,04
16. Special Reserve for Non-Recurring Expenditure	...	...	8,00	20,00
17. Contributions to Funds ...	26,00	32,91	45,73	62,19
18. Extraordinary Expenditure ...	...	...	15,00	6,60
19. *Deduct*—Expenditure met from Funds	*14,40*	*32,62*	*40,42*	*33,33*
Total ...	1,16,75	1,10,63	1,40,68	1,69,08
J. Commercial Services.—				
1. Railways and Tramways ...	7,63	7,45	3.66	7,35
2. Krishnarajsagar Irrigation Works ...	16,31	14,05	12,23	9,87
3. Hydro-Electric Works... ...	43,09	78,15	34,75	49,C7
4. Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue	2,45	3,00	1,01	—16,26
5. Industrial and other works ...	1,68	4,32	4,01	9,83
6. Iron and Steel Works and Cement Plant	10,00	20,60	78	13,50
7. Commutation of Pensions ...	1,50	1,50	1,07	96
Total ...	82,66	1,29,07	57,51	74,32
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	5,21,27	5,86,11	5,45,38	5,96,01
K. Debt Heads.—Net.—				
1. Investment Account	...	...	...	1,35,89
2. Debt	1,02,53	30,51	99,09	25,52
3. Unfunded Debt.—				
(a) Insurance and Provident Funds ...	...	...	...	...
(b) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	15,23
(c) Endowments and Other Accounts	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve and Depreciation Funds ...	42,21	...	10,08	...
5. Local and Other Funds ..	...	...	...	..
6. Deposits	...	...	...	...
7. Advances	4,42	...	1,04	6,74
8. Suspense Account	6	61	...	2,56
9. Departmental Balances ...	...	...	...	2,06
10. Loans ...	3,78	4,26	...	...
11. Remittances	...	...	1,81	...
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	1,53,00	35,38	1,12,02	1,88,00
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads...	6,74,27	6,21,49	6,57,40	7,84,01
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	98,83	1,00,34	2,52,96	1,99,82
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	7,73,10	7,21,83	9,10,36	9,83,83

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

B—Statement showing the Demand, Collection and Balance under principal heads of Revenue for 1941-42.

Heads	Demand			Collections *	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue—						
1. Assessment on lands	12,60,959	1,08,53,896	1,21,14,855	1,08,72,114	2,29,003	10,13,738
2. Quit Rent	1,72,575	5,47,077	7,19,652	5,60,675	17,649	1,41,328
3. Miscellaneous	7,75,919	15,60,717	23,36,636	16,03,120	81,400	6,52,116
Total ...	**22,09,453**	**1,29,61,690**	**1,51,71,143**	**1,30,35,909**	**3,28,052**	**18,07,182**
2. Forest—						
1. Sandal Oil	...	12,70,652	12,70.652	12,70,652	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Government and Private Agency.	2,76,672	22,04,681	24,81,353	22,67,847	4,572	2,08,934
3. The Wood Preservation Plant	31,128	1,90,003	2,21,131	1,88,527	2	32,602
4. Miscellaneous	4,181	70,974	75,155	68,424	1,360	5,371
Total ...	**3,11,981**	**37,36,301**	**40,48,291**	**37,95,450**	**5,934**	**2,46,907**
3. Excise Revenue—						
1. Arrack	4,331	19,31,350	19,35,681	19,24,577	948	10,156
2. Toddy	50,169	40,54,504	41,04,673	40,49,113	5,670	49,890
3. Ganja and Majum	3,557	4,69,640	4,73,197	4,69,770	160	3,267
4. Opium	5	73,098	73,103	72,961	...	142
5. Other Receipts	31,68	1,11,718	1,14,886	1,11,790	361	2,735
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.,...	...	66,650	66,350	66,350	...	...
Total ...	**61,230**	**65,73,960**	**66,35,190**	**65,61,861**	**7,139**	**66,190**

* According to departmental accounts.

APPENDIX I—*concld.*

Heads	Demand			Collections *	Remissions	Closing balance
	Arrears	Current	Total			
4. Income-tax—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Income-tax	1,96,298	30,51,311	32,47,609	31,33,898	...	1,13,711
2. Super-tax	54,185	10,80,216	11,34,401	11,21,800	...	12,601
Total ...	**2,50,483**	**41,31,527**	**43,82,010**	**42,55,698**	...	**1,26,312**

*According to departmental accounts.

(1) The arrears of Rs. 2,06,616 under "Income-Tax" and Rs. 54,188 under "Super-Tax" which stood at the end of 1940-41 were reduced to Rs. 1,96,298 and Rs. 54,185 respectively as a result of revision, appeal, and remission.

(2) Excess collection of Rs. 3,190 is not included in the statement.

(3) Refunds to the extent of Rs. 61,238 were made during the year. The net collections after making allowances for refunds, including excess collections amounted to Rs. 41,97,650.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Expenditure for 1941-42 in Public Works Department.

Fund, Major Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1941-42
State Funds. Service Heads.	Rs.
12. General Administration	
4. Viceregal Visit	...
23. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue—	
Original Works—Major	4,00,162
Irrigation Development Fund Works Minor	11,92,798
3 Restoration of Minor Tanks	74,504
3A Improvements to Tanks	2,10,316
4 Repairs	13,880
5 Establishment	1,14,616
6 Tools and Plant	3,37,884
7 Suspense	2,174
... ...	—357
Total 23—Irrigation	23,45,977
Total ...	23,45,977
24. Civil Works—	
1 Original Works—	
Civil Buildings	6,00,987
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	65,003
Travellers' Bungalows	33,849
Deduct—Contributions	4,130
Total 24—Civil Works	6,95,709
2 Repairs—	
Civil Buildings	1,79,647
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,319
Loss on Stock	3,100
Travellers' Bungalows	10,378
Hill Stations	3,061
Deduct—Contributions	10,938
Total Repairs	1,86,567
Establishment	1,65,675
Tools and Plant	3,030
Suspense	36,263
Total 24--Civil Works	10,87,244
24 A. Communications—	
Original Works—	
Roads	3,22,272
Bridges	1,16,463
Total Original Works	4,38,735
Repairs— Roads	9,04,334
Bridges	16,112
Deduct—Contributions	...
Total Repairs	9,20,446
Total Original and Repairs	13,59,181
Establishment	2,12,647
Tools and Plant	26,083
Total 24 A. Communication	15,97,911

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Fund, Major Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1941-42
26. Education—11 (A) Buildings.—	Rs.
Original works	1,73,440
Repairs	86,839
Establishment	40,719
Tools and Plant	561
Total 26 Education ...	3,01,559
27. Agriculture—	
C. Sericulture Buildings.	
Repairs	20,795
Establishment	2,703
Total 27 Agriculture	23,498
30. Grants—	
(1) Bangalore City Improvement	3,05,004
(2) Improvement to Water Supply in towns	653
(3) Improvement to Towns and Minor Municipalities ...	—1,017
(4) Charges of Well-Boring Section	617
Establishment	15,082
Total 30 Grants	3,20,339
31. Army—11 Military Works—	
Original Works	1,01,495
Repairs	31,969
Establishment	20,886
Tools and Plant	344
Total 31 Army 11 Military Works	1,54,694
38. Krishnarajsagar Dam and Allied Works—	
Works and Repairs	9,28,627
Establishment	1,42,906
Tools and Plant	3,258
Suspense	1,117
Deduct—Receipts on Capital Account	86,356
Total 38 Krishnarajasagara ...	9,87,318
38—B. Irrigation Works not charged to revenue ...	1,78,620
Total ...	1,78,620
39—Industrial works—4 Chamarajasagara Water Works ...	2,11,446
Total ...	2,11,446
XXV. K. R. S. Revenue Account	
Works	2,32,191
Establishment	1,79,850
Total XXV K.R.S. Revenue Account ...	4,12,041
XXX. Chamarajsagara Water Works Revenue— Account	
Works	5,70,002
Establishment	51,188
Tools and Plant	2,922
Total XXX Chamarajsagara Revenue Account ...	6,24,112
Total Service Heads ...	82,44,759
Debt Heads.	
23 (a). Objection book advances P.W.D.—	
Original works	1,84,043
Repairs	6,38,121
Total ...	8,22,164

APPENDIX II—*concld.*

Fund, Major Finance and Service Heads	Outlay in 1940-41
	Rs.
Establishment	76,134
Tools and Plant	2,604
Total 23 (a) O.B.A. ...	9,00,902
V Local and Other Funds—Irrigation Cess Fund—	
Repairs	4,86,312
Establishment	84,234
Tools and Plant	2,357
Total Irrigation Cess Fund ...	5,72,903
Railway Cess Fund—	
Original works	1,17,809
Repairs	72,908
Establishment	26,232
Tools and Plant	873
Total—Railway Cess Fund ...	2,17,822
Total Local and Other Funds ...	7,90,725
22 (e) Charges for Tank Maintenance recoverable from Raiyats ...	55,084
Total ...	55,084
X Loans—	
27 (a) Loans to local bodies	94,583
30 (b) Loans for Restoration of Tanks	1,50,211
Total X Loans	2,44,794
University Funds—	
Original works	56,271
Repairs	20,159
Establishment	12,354
Tools and Plant	151
Total University Funds ...	88,935
Contribution Works—Original	
(i) Civil Buildings	3,70,808
(ii) Communication	40,300
(iii) Miscellaneous public improvements	42,792
(iv) Irrigation Works	3,555
Total Original ...	4,57,455
Repairs—	
(i) Civil Buildings	31,358
(ii) Communications	7,293
(iii) Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9,856
(iv) Irrigation Works	2,177
Total Repairs ...	50,684
Total ...	5,08,139
Establishment	37,705
Tools and Plant	1,440
Total—Contribution Works ...	5,47,284
18 (c) Inter-Village Road Funds	73,923
K.G.F.—Depreciation Fund	16,748
Chamarajasagara Water Works—Depreciation Fund	22,514
Insurance Fund	95,843
Total Debt Heads... ...	28,36,752
Total Service Heads ...	82,44,759
Grand Total ...	1,10,81,511

APPENDIX III.

Revenue and Expenditure of the City, Town and Minor Municipalities in the State during the year 1941-42.

Sl. No.	Name of Municipality	Opening balance on 1st July 1941	Receipts during		Total for 1941-42	Expenditure during		Closing balance on 30th June 1942
			1940-41	1941-42		1940-41	1941-42	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Bangalore City Municipality.	3,15,691	27,53,950	25,29,101	28,44,792	26,84,923	27,59,292	85,500
2	Mysore City Municipality.	46,147	8,79,720	9,27,097	9,73,244	9,00,178	8,77,198	96,046
3	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Bangalore district.	17,614	1,76,322	1,87,659	2,05,273	1,73,856	1,81,749	23,524
4	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Myeore district.	40,936	3,01,847	2,34,260	2,75,196	3,05,357	2,04,201	70,995
5	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Mandya distriet.	31,759	1,74,526	2,11,396	2,43,155	2,07,825	2,11,303	31,815
6	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Kolar district.	40,246	2,52,848	2,50,394	2,90,640	2,59,535	2,28,843	61,797
7	Town aud Minor Municipalities in the Tumkur district.	32,546	2,45,975	2,45,983	2,78,529	2,58,528	2,27,123	51,406
8	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Hassan district.	31,459	2,64,136	2,82,983	3,14,442	2,72,954	2,71,060	43,382
9	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Kadur district.	40,155	2,06,056	2,02,712	2,42,867	1,99,116	1,97,911	44,956
10	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Chitaldrug district.	71,236	4,36,058	4,95,864	5,67,100	4,06,265	4,51,038	1,16,062
11	Town and Minor Municipalities in the Shimoga district.	50,564	2,55,436	3,41,733	3,92,297	2,44,298	3,03,416	88,881

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1941-42.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total					Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Released under 502, Cr. P. C.	Total		
										Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.																		
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																		
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	1	3	4	5	4	8	4	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	469 A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes		1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226...	Other offences against public justice ...	9	27	36	37	24	51	15	...	13	...	...	2	...	...	15	25	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	38	88	126	105	76	1,273	67	4	23	...	11	29	...	...	67	542	..
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..
		Total ...	50	123	173	150	108	1,335	88	4	42	...	11	31	...	...	88	571	...
	Class II—Serious Offences against Person.																		
11	302, 303, 396...	Murder	51	80	131	97	100	153	41	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	26	70	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	5	9	14	14	10	14	5	...	4	..	...	...	...	...	4	2	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	6	22	28	18	21	48	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7	28	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband	2	8	10	9	9	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	9	24	33	26	21	14	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	5	9	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	11	39	50	56	45	36	21	3	4	1	...	2	...	11	21	11	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	39	129	168	127	125	289	23	...	11	3	1	8	...	...	23	135	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	8	11	7	9	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	108	344	452	306	357	714	49	1	21	...	2	24	...	1	49	369	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371. ...	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves ...	27	75	102	82	79	96	17	...	14	...	1	...	...	2	17	30	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	2	8	10	3	7	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
22(a)	353, 332 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	24	69	93	70	61	156	49	...	6	1	...	39	...	3	49	62	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confinement	24	58	82	70	62	96	25	1	11	...	3	8	...	2	25	43	...
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	26	58	84	62	53	44	14	1	3	...	1	9	...	...	14	17	...
		Total ...	337	932	1,269	947	960	1,694	262	7	113	5	8	91	..	22	246	795	...
		Carried over ...	387	1,055	1,442	1,097	1,068	3,029	350	11	155	5	19	122	...	22	334	1,366	...

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1941-42.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Released by Magistrate and Police	Withdrawn and Compounded	Pending with the Police	Other wise Disposed off	Transferred	
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	85	36	37	38
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.																				
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120 B ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.																				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263-A ...	Offences relating to stamps ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	469-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...	3	4	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	..	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	4	7	22	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	616	...	48	...	...	..	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Total ...	...	11	11	26	1	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	627	1	48	...	...	...	...
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.																				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	2	...	7	1	3	4	1	8.	13	2	35	5	...	1	1	...	...
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	..	13	...	...	...	..	...	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377 ...	Unnatural offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306 and 309 ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	7	...	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	79	6	44	...	2	...	...
		Attempt	...	4	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	6	3	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	11	135	6	1	...	...
		Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373, and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	...	1	3	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	44	3	...	2	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
22(a)	353, 332	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty ...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	..	3	1	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	1	...	2	7	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	24	3	...	1	...	...	...
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	2	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...
		(unnumbered row) ...	...	1	...																
		Total ...	...	22	9	13	35	12	14	15	2	11	14	2	408	32	182	11	4		...
		Carried over ...	...	33	20	39	36	13	17	19	2	11	14	2	1035	33	230	11	4		...

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1941-42.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Number of offences: Committed during the present year	Number of offences: Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year	Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine: Simple	Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Released under 562, Cr. P. C.	Total	Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19
		Brought forward ...	387	1,055	1,442	1,097	1,068	3,029	350	11	155	5	19	122	...	22	334	1,366	...
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																	
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	3	13	16	15	8	112	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	29	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	19	69	88	60	70	43	15	...	11	0	1	3	...	...	15	18	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	16	72	88	44	65	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	14	31	45	36	35	33	8	...	1	...	...	5	...	2	8	17	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	637	1,674	2,311	1,913	1,619	995	447	25	361	3	15	3	..	39	446	301	...
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	8	19	27	26	19	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...
		Attempt ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	697	1,878	2,575	2,095	1,816	1,229	475	25	378	3	16	11	...	41	474	406	...
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.																	
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	16	49	65	46	54	135	19	1	...	3	2	11	...	2	19	84	...
32	336 and 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	11	51	62	60	40	37	13	1	3	1	...	6	...	2	13	17	...
		Total ...	27	100	127	106	94	172	32	2	3	4	2	17	...	4	32	101	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.																	
33	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	174	535	709	491	557	600	271	22	178	...	8	27	...	36	271	190	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ordinary	738	3,384	4,122	3,426	3,149	2,198	1,201	91	747	2	13	48	8	292	1,201	556	...
		Attempt ...	...	3	3	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	124	262	386	321	269	214	96	5	62	...	9	15	...	5	96	52	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	9	80	89	80	83	42	18	...	10	1	...	2	...	5	18	15	...
36	419 and 420	Cheating	43	67	110	73	73	86	28	...	26	...	...	1	...	1	28	25	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	52	137	190	143	148	398	33	3	5	...	...	23	...	2	33	241	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	461 and 42	Breaking closed receptacles	2	10	12	4	7	8	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,143	4,428	5,571	4,491	4,239	3,547	1,652	121	1,029	3	30	116	8	345	1,652	1,079	...
		Total of classes I to V ...	2,254	7,461	9,715	7,789	7,217	7,977	2,509	159	1,565	15	67	266	8	412	2,492	2,952	...
39	225 to 297	*Class VI* Other offences not specified above	69	482	551	297	445	647	362	15	83	48	11	199	...	6	362	114	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws	Offences against religion	2	4	6	7	5	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
		Public nuisances	4	7	11	6	10	4	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...
		Offences under the Arms Act	34	170	204	146	181	183	150	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	150	20	...
41		Offences under Security Sections Cr.(P.C.)...	33	101	134	126	122	285	108	30	63	11	...	...	...	4	108	136	
42	......	Offences under C. T. Act	64	106	170	112	122	108	85	5	79	...	...	1	...	...	85	2	...
	.. ...	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	824	16,890	17,714	16,041	16,877	18,921	16,917	1	...	...	...	16,916	...	...	...	690	...
		Total ...	1,030	17,760	18,790	16,785	17,762	20,156	17,627	53	225	59	11	17,269	...	10	17,627	963	...
		Grand Total ...	3,286	25,221	28,505	24,524	24,979	28,133	20,136	213	1,790	74	78	17,535	8	422	20,119	3,915	...

APPENDIX IV—concld.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1940-41.

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Released by Magistrate and Police	Withdrawn and Compounded	Pending with the Police	Otherwise disposed off	Transferred	Police Pending
			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
		Brought Forward.	...	33	20	39	36	13	17	19	2	11	14	2	1,035	33	230	11	4	...	
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.																			
25	395, 397, 398, 399 and 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	1	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397 and 398	Robbery	...	...	...	2	1	4	3	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	...	..
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 and 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428 and 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455 and 457 to 460.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	88	51	57	104	43	51	7	3	...	1	...	157	70	13	1	2	4	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400 and 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Total ...	...	88	52	60	105	47	54	7	7	2	1	...	255	70	15	1	3	4	...
		Class IV—Minor Offences against Person.																			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	4	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	12	...	...	...	...
32	336 and 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	13	1	...	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.																			
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft of cattle ...	...	63	50	45	28	11	9	2	...	...	...	...	105	9	5	...	...	20	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Theft ordinary ...	...	294	144	118	132	88	54	19	2	2	...	...	352	64	5	4	1	15	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	21	17	6	25	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	53	3	9	...	...	1	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	2	...
36	419 to 420 ...	Cheating ...	...	5	4	14	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 455 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	1	33	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	461 and 42 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	391	216	183	191	110	67	21	2	2	...	...	630	79	63	5	1	38	...
		Total of classes I to V ...	...	518	290	285	332	170	138	47	11	15	15	2	1,945	182	321	18	8	42	...
		Class VI																			
39	225 to 297 ...	Other offences not specified above	...	118	19	6	5	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	129	11	11	13	1	107	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Offences against religion ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences under Mysore Arms Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences under Security Sections (Cr. P. C.)	...	...	5	...	30	21	40	8	...	...	...	...	34	6	...	1	...	...	...
41	......	Offences under C. T. Act	...	14	15	7	19	24	4	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	6	...	...
42	......	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	848	...	463	...	3	...	...
		Total ...	...	135	39	13	54	50	48	9	...	...	...	...	1,043	17	478	2	19	7	...
		Grand Total ...	...	653	329	298	386	220	176	56	11	15	15	2	2.988	199	799	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPENDIX V—(CIVIL).

Civil Work—Nature and value of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the several Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1941-42.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance	
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Munsiffs' Courts ...	8,149	8,021	19,920	20,099	717	739	28,434 (a)	28,723 (b)	20,413	20,467	8,021	8,256
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,560	1,565	5,372	[4,961	188	209	7,016 (c)	6,706 (d)	5,451	5,265	1,565	1,441
District Courts ...	105	88	57	107	6	6	168	201	80	70	88	131
Grand Total ...	9,814	9,674	25,349	25,167	911	954	35,618 (1)	35,630 (2)	25,944	25,802	9,674	9,828

(a) Excludes 352 transferred.
(b) " 136 "
(c) " 104 "
(d) " 29 "

(1) Excludes 456 transferred (a) and (c).
(2) " 165 " (b) and (d).

APPENDIX—V (CIVIL)—*concld.*

Tribunals	Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Value	Suits on landed property	Suits for money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	
Munsiffs' Courts ...	38,55,838 13 2	1,145	17,145	1,809	10,957	6,589	1,165	584	...	804	7,462	5,836	453	6,716	37,75,804 3 5	137·4
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	16,42,177 0 7	54	4,827	80	3,057	1,618	...	207	61	18	2,309	1,593	109	1,254	14,94,181 9 2	97·9
District Courts ...	15,87,530 12 1	27	30	50	2	5	2	14	75	9	3	9	3	55	12,04,076 13 4	450·4
Grand Total ...	70,85,546 9 10	1,226	22,002	1,939	14,016	8,212	1,167	805	136	831	9,774	7,438	565	8,025	64,74,062 10 0	130·2

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1941-42.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	46,389	1,27,97,051 3 5	83,472 15 0	56,118	1,45,05,557 2 7	98,862 6 0	
Sales ...	91,271	2,14,94,442 1 10	1,53,383 0 0	99,055	2,66,01,994 1 5	1,77,065 1 0	
Wills ...	891	8,50,330 9 3	4,426 10 0	1,077	11,57,375 15 9	5,310 6 0	
Money Bonds.	337	1,21,056 4 5	654 4 0	397	73,029 15 1	653 0 0	
Miscellaneous.	14,091	67,15,936 6 6	38,628 4 0	16,027	1,08,03,732 6 0	51,442 12 0	
B. Returns	...	......	23,315 15 3	...	...	24,551 9 9	
Total ...	152,979	4,19,76,816 9 5	3,03,881 0 3	1,72,674	5,31,41,689 8 10	3,57,885 2 9	
Total expenditure.	...	......	1,84,700 3 2	...	...	1,82,450 15 5	
Net profit	...	......	1,19,180 13 1	...	...	1,75,434 3 4	

APPENDIX VII.

* Agricultural Stock in the Mysore State during the year 1941-42.

District	Year	Cattle			Buffaloes			Sheep	Goats	Horses and Ponies	Young stock
		Bullocks	Cows	Young stock	Males	Females	Young stock				
Bangalore ...	1941-42	1,40,745	3,04,954	1,67,547	2,983	67,463	34,331	3,25,312	3,11,750	2,205	1,018
Kolar ...		1,53,966	1,82,035	1,29,285	5,458	61,200	38,855	5,57,009	2,88,135	664	741
Tumkur ...		1,87,958	2,08,974	1,17,283	7,316	52,986	31,727	7,17,486	3,08,077	795	814
Mysore ...		2,16,153	2,26,685	1,25,387	2,684	65,638	26,817	2,24,552	2,18,119	935	832
Mandya ...		86,843	1,46,535	66,412	1,554	52,743	23,429	4,20,792	1,83,396	270	351
Hassan ...		1,64,579	2,09,189	1,14,558	3,775	53,060	24,782	2,73,392	1,44,465	571	808
Shimoga ...		1,71,438	1,51,304	1,14,501	13,128	71,038	38,841	31,714	53,177	416	331
Kadur ...		1,08,974	1,00,403	64,842	6,792	31,884	13,899	83,034	44,311	282	266
Chitaldrug ...		1,77,542	1,18,600	78,117	6,533	88,714	54,543	4,23,522	1,73,380	912	849
Total ...		14,08,198	16,48,679	9,77,932	50,173	5,44,726	2,87,224	30,56,813	17,24,810	7,050	6,010

District	Year	Mules and Donkeys	Camels	Ploughs		Carts	Sugarcane Crushers		Oil engines with pumps for irrigation purposes	Electric pumps for tube wells	Tractors
				Wooden	Iron		Worked by power	Worked by bullocks			
Bangalore ...	1941-42	10,689	1	1,14,736	11,426	37,285	10	1,276	35	245	4
Kolar ...		9,014	...	98,767	3,197	32,893	4	1,153	19	93	...
Tumkur ...		7,792	...	1,16,384	1,114	30,548	...	589	37	16	...
Mysore ...		2,336	13	1,20,280	1,576	47,340	5	577	13	23	...
Mandya ...		4,346	...	84,648	5,670	21,811	8	550	6	12	5
Hassan ...		1,724	...	1,06,591	838	20,928	...	385	8	7	...
Shimoga ...		694	...	73,025	2,411	29,897	...	1,867	24	5	...
Kadur ...		947	...	52,235	1,262	12,754	...	153	7	...	2
Chitaldrug ...		5,195	3	75,572	3,819	27,472	4	392	48	145	...
Total ...		42,737	17	8,42,238	31,313	2,60,923	31	6,942	197	546	11

*Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of 1940.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing particulars of Educational Institutions in the Mysore State for the year 1941-42.

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
Past year	Present year		1940-41	1941-42	1940-41	1941-42	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	Other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A.—Public Institutions.										
		(i) Colleges.										
6	6	Colleges for men	3,494	3,861	3,192	3,683	7,85,551 (Colleges for men to Medical College)	...	...	2,93,500	...	10,79,051
3	3	Colleges for women	320	356	303	330						
1	1	Training College for men	39	49	39	45						
1	1	Engineering College	261	304	240	271						
1	1	Medical College	127	129	98	118						
4	4	Oriental Colleges for men	583	508	499	427	47,289	...	...	4	16,650	63,943
16	16	Total ...	4,824	5,210	4,371	4,874	8,32,840	...	...	2,93,504	16,650	11,42,994
		(ii) Secondary Schools.										
37	37	High Schools for boys	11,068	12,032	10,087	10,785	2,47,277	7,350	13,974	2,27,970	34,719	5,31,290
325	330	Middle Schools for boys	48,819	52,730	40,954	45,080	7,48,519	...	...	30,983	59,743	8,39,245
11	12	High Schools for girls	1'082	1,247	999	1,132	71,301	...	...	12,885	63,327	1,47,513
47	47	Middle Schools for girls	6,555	7,070	5,747	6,175	1,07,709	...	...	8,863	43,564	1,60,136
420	426	Total ...	67,524	73,079	57,787	63,122	11,74,806	7,350	13,974	2,80,701	2,01,353	16,78,184
		(iii) Upper Primary Schools.										
321	303	Upper Primary Schools for boys	32,605	30,658	25,052	24,095	Included under Lower Primary Schools.					
58	55	Upper Primary Schools for girls ...	7,746	7,669	5,974	5,413						
379	358	Total ...	40,351	38,327	31,026	29,508	...	...	...	...	...	...
		(iv) Lower Primary Schools.										
5,729	6,091	Lower Primary Schools for boys ...	2,06,558	2,18,427	155,133	168,237	14,67,628	4,56,631	16,137	3,950	8,346	19,52,692
397	402	Lower Primary Schools for girls ...	27,545	27,802	21,457	21,826	3,70,643	1,16,467	8,863	1,392	2,442	4,99,807
6,126	6,493	Total ...	2,34,103	2,46,229	176,590	190,063	18,38,271	5,73,098	25,000	5,342	10,788	24,52,499
		(v) Special Schools.										
5	5	Training Schools for Masters	617	648	559	580	1,62,916	...	...	161	...	1,63,077
4	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	131	125	127	118	38,495	...	...	67	...	38,562
13	13	Industrial Schools for men	1,319	1,141	1,098	984	1,41,863	...	...	1,153	...	1,43,016
1	1	Indnstrial Schools for women	75	72	72	60	600	...	...	...	1,500	2,100
21	24	Commercial Schools	1,088	1,315	969	1,160	4,620	...	...	2,500	2,000	9,120
91	89	Sanskrit Schools	2,009	2,101	1,630	1,704	11,203	...	300	...	...	11,503
2	2	Schools for Deaf and Blind	100	109	72	87	7,643	...	...	260	...	7,903
1	1	Engineering School	320	317	154	316	Included under Colleges			...	...	...
4	4	Agricultural Schools	114	124	96	115	23,784	...	...	3,028	...	26,812
1	1	Medical School	201	184	175	165	Included under Colleges			...	...	...
9	12	Nursery Schools, etc.	708	787	541	650	...	...	..	...	...	...
4	4	Other Schools	262	275	239	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
156	159	Total ...	6,944	7,198	5,732	6,180	3,91,124	...	300	7,169	3,500	4,02,093
7,097	7,452	Total- Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure.	3,53,746	3,70,043	275,456	293,747	42,37,041	5,80,448	39,274	5,86,716	2,32,291	56,75,770
		B.—Private Institutions.										
1,061	979	Elementary	16,237	12,736	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Total Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	16,78,007	58,914	...	2,25,294	...	19,62,215
8,158	8,431	Grand total of all Institutions and Expenditure on Public Instruction.	3,69,983	3,82,779	275,456	293,747	59,15,048	6,39,362	39,274	8,12,010	2,32,291	76,37,985

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